Clc 960000414
(cont.)

X Collection

INDEX

Page: 1

Barcode Number	Box Number	Total of Volumes	Call Number
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS 0 020 534 976 5	355A	85	E742.5.R57 -E744.5.U5 no.88 no. 11, 34, 45 in oversize 28x
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS 0 020 534 977 7	355B	43	E744.5.U5-E745.M3 no.89
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS 0 021 174 006 1	~~416~~ 355C	126	no. 12, 34, 117 in oversize box E805.D4-E807
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS 0 021 174 007 3	356	108	E810.D4(1936-1937) no.1-108 nos. 95-103 in oversize box

X-E805
.D4
#1

Great On Promises

Prosperity is Around the Corner

DETAILS INSIDE

A SURE WINNER
1932 PRESIDENTIAL RACE

Copyright 1932—Maurice Tishler—Boston, Mass.

X-E805
.D4
#2

CONFIDENTIAL! TO BE HELD IN CONFIDENCE and no portion, synopsis or intimation to be published or given out until its DELIVERY has been begun by Senator Barkley. This address is scheduled to be delivered on Monday, June 27, 1932, but is not released for publication until actual delivery begins.

CHARLES MICHELSON,
Director of Publicity.

SPEECH

OF

Hon. Alben W. Barkley

(United States Senator from Kentucky)

TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN,
DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

Chicago, Illinois

Monday, June 27, 1932

Issued by
DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
1066 National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

X-E805
.D4
#3

ILLINOIS VICTORY CAMPAIGN DINNER

of the

DEMOCRATIC PARTY

•

MELVIN A. TRAYLOR, *Presiding*

ADDRESSES BY

PROF. WILLIAM E. DODD,
University of Chicago

HON. JOUETT SHOUSE
Chairman of Democratic National Executive Committee

JANUARY 14, 1932
STEVENS HOTEL
CHICAGO

JUL 11 1932

X-E805
.D4

#4

Campaign songs, 1932 — Democratic,

ROOSEVELT CAMPAIGN SONG

— BY —

- Fitzpatrick Bros. -

" MARCHING ON TO VICTORY "

— Copyright **1932 by Frank Harding** —

FRANK HARDING
PUBLISHER OF MUSIC—MUSIC BOOKS
POEMS—RECITATIONS etc
228-232 East 22nd St. NEW YORK CITY

WHY YOU SHOULD SUPPORT THE DEMOCRATIC VICTORY CAMPAIGN FOR 1932

A Statement by

MELVIN A. TRAYLOR

Introductory remarks made at the Victory Dinner in Chicago, Ill.
January 14, 1932

(One of the seventy-five Victory Dinners held simultaneously throughout the country to launch the Democratic Victory Campaign)

I know nothing of the wiles and the ways of politics; I never have written or participated in the writing of a party platform, and I never have written a political speech. But, I see men and women every day from every walk of life and believe I know something of what the average citizen of this country is thinking and—very briefly—I want to tell you what, in my opinion, is in his heart and in his mind.

I think the average citizen of this country is looking to the Democratic Party without regard to what his past party affiliations may have been to offer him a leadership he can support. In a country like ours, where government is by party, the citizen has only one opportunity to register his desire for change in administration, and that is to be expressed in the victory of one of the two great political parties. It is, therefore, necessary to maintain party organization in order to secure party success, which in turn reflects the temper and mind of the people.

A-L805
.D4

#1
6

Speech Delivered by
Robert M. Hutchins
before the Young Democratic Clubs
in Chicago, Illinois,
June 27, 1932

When that distinguished laborer in and for the vineyard, Nicholas Murray Butler, attended a recent gathering in Chicago which reinforced its reputation as the Windy City, Mr. Will Rogers intimated that he was seeking donations to Columbia University. The observation was unworthy of both gentlemen. So penetrating a commentator as Mr. Rogers ought to have given so wise a man as Mr. Butler credit for more sense than to look for donations to anything at this year's convention of the prosperity boys. Indeed the treasurer of the Republican National Committee was constrained to devote the few moments allowed him during the proceedings to telling the party which abolished poverty that there was no money to run the campaign. This aroused unmitigated joy in the breast of a committeeman from the northwest, who said he hoped this meant he wouldn't get any more literature from Republican headquarters. Whether this indicated that he could not read and felt that the money was wasted or whether he could read and felt that his time was wasted I do not know. I have been told that the Republican Prohibition plank

A-E809
.D4

RELEASE WHEN DELIVERED

M. H. McIntyre, Press Representative

- -

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, at

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND,

Tuesday, October 25th, 1932.

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT: I am unable to express how deeply I feel and appreciate this wonderful reception in a State whose people from the beginning have led in the fundamental principles of Democracy, whose people from the first settlement upon our shores have preached and practiced the doctrine of the liberty of mind and liberty of soul.

It is well that the people of our country should keep in mind that it was this colony which first proclaimed freedom of religious belief and practice according to the dictates of one's own conscience and soul. And let it also be remembered that this was during an era when intolerance was the dominant policy -- religious and political -- of governments throughout

A-E605
.84

OFFICE OF
ALFRED E. SMITH
EMPIRE STATE BUILDING
NEW YORK, N. Y.

#8

SPEECH OF THE HONORABLE ALFRED E. SMITH
DELIVERED BEFORE THE JEFFERSON DAY DINNER
OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
WASHINGTON, D. C. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13,
1933, AT 10 P. M.

NOT TO BE RELEASED UNTIL DELIVERED

SMITH TELLS DEMOCRATS DEPT PLAN
OFFERS SCHEME FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS

In June in the City of Chicago, the Democratic Convention will assemble for the purpose of adopting a platform of political principle and a promise of political performance - at a time most critical in all of our history with millions of our fellow citizens out of employment, business and commerce paralyzed, financial and economic ruin widespread throughout the land. Nothing on the horizon today gives better promise to the one hundred and twenty million people of our own country and to our neighbors across the sea than that this convention declare a set of political promises and principles which will command the attention, the respect, and the support of the American people.

It has been our experience particularly in the recent past when the tide of prosperity was high that little or no attention was given by the great body of our people to the operations of the government. But under present conditions the attention of the citizen in every walk of life naturally turns to the operations of the government which are calculated so far as the government can do it, to bring relief.

It has been my experience in the past that the party platform has been altogether too wordy, too long, too complicated and usually put in such language and terms as to be not readily understandable by the ordinary man. A large part of the platforms in the past has been given to denunciation of our political opponents. If ever there was a time in the history of the party when that was unnecessary it is now. The shortcomings of the present administration are listed daily in Republican newspapers throughout the country

Bureau of Publicity, Democratic National Committee
1066 National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

CON-1-1932

X 8805
.D4
#9

PLATFORM

Adopted By

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION
Of 1932

IN THIS TIME OF UNPRECEDENTED ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DISTRESS THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY DECLARES ITS CONVICTION THAT THE CHIEF CAUSES OF THIS CONDITION WERE THE DISASTROUS POLICIES PURSUED BY OUR GOVERNMENT SINCE THE WORLD WAR, OF ECONOMIC ISOLATION, FOSTERING THE MERGER OF COMPETITIVE BUSINESSES INTO MONOPOLIES AND ENCOURAGING THE INDEFENSIBLE EXPANSION AND CONTRACTION OF CREDIT FOR PRIVATE PROFIT AT THE EXPENSE OF THE PUBLIC.

THOSE WHO WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR THESE POLICIES HAVE ABANDONED THE IDEALS ON WHICH THE WAR WAS WON AND THROWN AWAY THE FRUITS OF VICTORY, THUS REJECTING THE GREATEST OPPORTUNITY IN HISTORY TO BRING PEACE, PROSPERITY, AND HAPPINESS TO OUR PEOPLE AND TO THE WORLD.

THEY HAVE RUINED OUR FOREIGN TRADE; DESTROYED THE VALUES OF OUR COMMODITIES AND PRODUCTS, CRIPPLED OUR BANKING SYSTEM, ROBBED MILLIONS OF OUR PEOPLE OF THEIR LIFE SAVINGS, AND THROWN MILLIONS MORE OUT OF WORK, PRODUCED WIDE-SPREAD POVERTY AND BROUGHT THE GOVERNMENT TO A STATE OF FINANCIAL DISTRESS UNPRECEDENTED IN TIME OF PEACE.

THE ONLY HOPE FOR IMPROVING PRESENT CONDITIONS, RESTORING EMPLOYMENT, AFFORDING PERMANENT RELIEF TO THE PEOPLE, AND BRINGING THE NATION BACK TO THE PROUD POSITION OF DOMESTIC HAPPINESS AND OF FINANCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL LEADERSHIP IN THE WORLD LIES IN A DRASTIC CHANGE IN ECONOMIC GOVERNMENTAL POLICIES.

WE BELIEVE THAT A PARTY PLATFORM IS A COVENANT WITH THE PEOPLE TO BE FAITHFULLY KEPT BY THE PARTY WHEN ENTRUSTED WITH POWER, AND THAT THE PEOPLE ARE ENTITLED TO KNOW IN PLAIN WORDS THE TERMS OF THE CONTRACT TO WHICH THEY ARE ASKED TO SUBSCRIBE. WE HEREBY DECLARE THIS TO BE THE PLATFORM OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY:-

The Democratic Party solemnly promises by appropriate action to put into effect the principles, policies, and reforms herein advocated, and to eradicate the policies, methods, and practices herein condemned. We advocate an immediate and drastic reduction of governmental expenditures by abolishing useless commissions and offices, consolidating departments and bureaus, and eliminating extravagance, to accomplish a saving of not less than twenty-five per cent in the cost of federal government, and we call upon the Democratic Party in the States to make a zealous effort to achieve a proportionate result.

We favor maintenance of the national credit by a federal budget annually

(See Next Page)

.D4

Bureau of Publicity, Democratic National Committee
1066 National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

CON-2-1932

#10

ADDRESS OF HON. FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT
ACCEPTING THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION

(Delivered Before The Democratic National Convention
At The Stadium, Chicago, Illinois,
July 2, 1932.)

CHAIRMAN WALSH, MY FRIENDS OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION OF 1932:

I appreciate your willingness after these six arduous days to remain here, for I know well the sleepless hours which you and I have had. I regret that I am late, but I have no control over the winds of Heaven and could only be thankful for my Navy training.

The appearance before a National Convention of its nominee for President, to be formally notified of his selection, is unprecedented and unusual, but these are unprecedented and unusual times. I have started out on the tasks that lie ahead by breaking the absurd traditions that the candidate should remain in professed ignorance of what has happened for weeks until he is formally notified of that event many weeks later.

My friends, may this be the symbol of my intention to be honest and to avoid all hypocrisy or sham, to avoid all silly shutting of the eyes to the truth in this campaign. You have nominated me and I know it, and I am here to thank you for the honor.

Let it also be symbolic that in so doing I broke traditions. Let it be from now on the task of our Party to break foolish traditions. We will break foolish traditions and leave it to the Republican leadership, far more skilled in that art, to break promises.

Let us now and here highly resolve to resume the country's interrupted march along the path of real progress, of real justice, of real equality for all of our citizens, great and small. Our indomitable leader in that interrupted march is no longer with us, but there still survives today his spirit. Many of his captains, thank God, are still with us, to give us wise counsel. Let us feel that in everything we do there still lives with us, if not the body, the great indomitable, un-

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

BUREAU OF PUBLICITY
Room 803 331 Madison Ave.,
New York City.

#11

For Release upon delivery, P.M. papers, July 21, 1932.

Advanced excerpts of an address by James A. Farley, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, before the New Jersey Democratic State Committee at the Essex and Sussex Hotel, Spring Lake, N.J., at noon, Thursday, July 21st, 1932.

It is hardly necessary for me to express my appreciation of the New Jersey organization's prompt and wholehearted pledge of support of the Democratic ticket nominated at Chicago.

You took a sportsmanlike and patriotic position when the verdict was rendered. Indeed nobody who knows Mayor Hague could have looked for anything else. He is a clean, strong, brave fighter at the head of a militant organization. Nobody in the Roosevelt camp anticipated anything but a vigorous campaign for the great candidate who was the favorite of your delegation. As long as the fight was on we had to expect that it would be conducted with all the power and sincerity and persistence that the supporters of Governor Smith were capable of. That was as it should be and I hope always will be in a Democratic convention. In the heat of conflict nobody has a right to assume that the partisans will shorten their swords or pull their punches and I will tell you now that no section of the fighting line caused us of the Roosevelt forces more anxiety, drove us to harder thinking and compelled us to stouter efforts than did the New Jersey contingent. Every one of us knew the unswerving solidarity of your organization, appreciated and admired the perfection of your discipline, respected your courage and your resourcefulness. We recognize you as the shock batalion of the opposition, with whom there could be no expectation of compromise, no hope of surrender . Looking back on those hectic days in which victory hung in the balance, I realize that we rather gloried in your steadfastness, for we anticipated that when the thing was over, all the courage, skill and determination that had been exerted against Roosevelt would be translated into equal enthusiasm for the candidate of the convention. We knew that the staunchness of your Democracy would mean that when the issue was decided the shock batalion would be as stubbornly, as implacably and as effectively engaged in the national campaign as it was in the convention battle.

The convention is history, what remains is to win the

A Platform for the Democrats

By HICKORY

From The Washington Post, January 17, 1932

Following is an exact copy of the platform of the Democratic party as it should be adopted by the national convention at Chicago, June 27, 1932:

THE Democratic party of the United States, in convention assembled, pledges its fidelity to doctrines as expounded by our illustrious leaders at a national gathering of Democratic hosts to revere the memory of that great President so eloquently described by one of the speakers as "Saint Jackson."

The demand of the hour is for leadership in public affairs and we congratulate the party upon the presence at that gathering of its last three candidates for President who, although they led their party to defeat in three successive campaigns, are nevertheless ready at all times to lift their voices in advice to their fellow Democrats. We point with pride to such unique leadership.

We endorse the views expressed at that national gathering by those three former presidential candidates, and felicitate the Democratic National Committee upon selecting them to voice the aspirations of present-day Democracy. To show our confidence in their leadership and our belief in the accuracy and wisdom of their joint and several interpretations of the issues of the hour, we hereby embody their carefully prepared declarations in our platform as a statement of the principles and policies of the Democratic party. In order that their words, upon which we base this platform, may be preserved for posterity, we parallel them with this platform.

(1) With unswerving fidelity to that fundamental and outstanding Jacksonian doctrine that "to the victor belongs the spoils," which was so concisely reaffirmed by that peerless leader, William J. Bryan, in the memorial words: "Let none but deserving Democrats be put on guard," we ask a change of party control of the Federal Government, in order that there may be a change of public office holders.

(2) The United States is passing through an unprecedented economic depression. There is no use in studying the causes of that depression. While economists and students of public affairs have done so in order to proceed intelligently in application of remedies, we regard all such economic research as of no value. The Republican party is in power, and has been for a decade. During all that period, with the exception of the two last years, this country experienced unprecedented prosperity, for which the Republican party received all the credit. We hereby affirm our steadfast adherence to the theory, so forcibly expounded by our leaders, that if the physician claims credit for keeping his patient in splendid health, he must also take the blame if the patient is injured in a train wreck. Therefore, we denounce the Republican party as being responsible for existing calamities and call upon the people to place the Democratic party in power.

*"This whole depression has been like a snowball going down hill. * * * Of course, the economists and the public men and apologists can give all kinds of reasons that led up to it, all the different causes of it and so forth. But what is the use of discussing it? The only value is for the man who gets paid for writing it for the newspapers. He is the only one who can get anything out of the discussion."*—Gov. Smith.

*"We are not unsportsmanlike when we pass the responsibility for it to where it belongs. * * * 'Whoever takes credit for producing rain must take responsibility for the drought.'"* — Gov. Smith.

"Our Republican friends have claimed an alliance with Providence which made them the dispensers of providential blessings. They have no right to be surprised or wear an air of injured innocence if the disappointment now in the hearts of American people shows itself in a refusal longer to accept their leadership."—John W. Davis.

(3) We denounce the Republican administration as inefficient, vacillating and incompetent in dealing with the critical problems of the hour. But we offer no suggestions of our own for the solution of any of those problems. If anybody else has a workable plan for their solution, we are willing to adopt it. Although we have continuously and bitterly criticized the program and policies of the present administration for three years, we offer the American people no program of our own, constructive or otherwise. We refer with pride to the reassuring words of one of our leaders, that we are not concerned with programs.

"I think I state the truth when I say the Democratic party will stand behind any fair, reasonable and workable plan that will work out the adjustment of foreign debts and reparations. And I believe I am right when I say it will stand behind any plan that provides for the extension of credit at home."—Gov. Smith.

"Indeed at the moment I am more concerned with principles than with programs."—John W. Davis.

(4) We indorse the position of our last candidate for President in his denunciation of the Republican Federal administration, for passing the problem of relief of local unemployment over to the several states and localities. The Federal Government should perform the work of local charity and relief. We also indorse the position of our next to last candidate for President in his denunciation of all those who hold the views of our last candidate for President, as "false prophets" and not true followers of Jefferson and Jackson. We also indorse the position of our second from last candidate for President, in his agreeing

*"The administration plans for the relief of unemployment are indefensible. What did they do? Why, they passed the question along to the States and to the localities, and to private charities. * * * Private charity can go only a certain distance, when the Federal Government must step in."*—Gov. Smith.

"Only false prophets will teach men that they are entitled to lean upon the State for support, rather than make the struggle for themselves."—John W. Davis.

"I hope to see the party of Jefferson and of

X-E805
B4

#13

Herbert Hoover's Acceptance Speech

Formally accepting the Republican nomination for President of the United States at Palo Alto, Cal., August 11, 1928, Herbert Hoover addressed an assemblage of 100,000 persons in the stadium of Stanford University and spoke to a vast, unseen radio audience, thus outlining his plans to give practical effect to the Republican National Platform.

Issued by
REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
Washington, D. C.
1928

TENNY PRESS 158 NEW YORK CITY

E805

E805.R4

#14

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
Barr Building

FUTURE RELEASE:

Washington, D. C.
January 16, 1931

The following statement by Senator Fess, of Ohio, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, is for publication in Afternoon Papers of Saturday, January 17, 1931.

Senator Simeon D. Fess, of Ohio, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, today branded as an "infamous untruth", the statement of Jouett Shouse, Democratic National Executive Chairman, that the Republican National Committee is attacking John J. Raskob, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, because he is a Catholic.

Senator Fess asserted that the plain purpose of Mr. Shouse in attempting to inject the religious issue was to throw a smoke screen around the vigorous warfare being carried on within the Democratic Party ranks over Mr. Raskob and his domination of the party machinery through his millions.

The Senator's statement follows:

"Mr. Jouett Shouse, Democratic National Executive Chairman, has asserted that the Republican National Committee is attacking Mr. John J. Raskob, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, because he is 'the leading Catholic layman'. This is an infamous untruth. This attempt to inject the religious issue is made for the very apparent purpose of throwing a smoke screen around the vigorous attacks upon Mr. Raskob by Democratic leaders such as Governor Dan Moody, of Texas, and Josephus Daniels, of North Carolina.

"The Republican Party paid no attention to Mr. Raskob until the public exposure of his sinister plan to impair or destroy the Republican Party by scurrilous and slanderous attacks upon President Hoover and his administration.

"This conspiracy, which has been without counterpart in the history of American politics, was disclosed by a Democrat of unblemished party record, Mr. Frank R. Kent, of the Baltimore Sun, who asserted in the September issue of Scribners' magazine, that Mr. Raskob had set up and was financing an organization in the Nation's Capital for the sole purpose of 'smearing' the President of the United States.

"The Republican National Committee called the attention of the country to this scheme as exposed by Mr. Kent. Beyond this we care nothing about Mr. Raskob. The Democratic Party is welcome to him and all of his millions."

-----ooOoo-----

E 1805
.R4

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
Barr Building

FUTURE RELEASE:

Washington, D. C.
January 16, 1931

The following statement by Senator Fess, of Ohio, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, is for publication in Afternoon Papers of Saturday, January 17, 1931.

Senator Simeon D. Fess, of Ohio, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, today branded as an "infamous untruth", the statement of Jouett Shouse, Democratic National Executive Chairman, that the Republican National Committee is attacking John J. Raskob, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, because he is a Catholic.

Senator Fess asserted that the plain purpose of Mr. Shouse in attempting to inject the religious issue was to throw a smoke screen around the vigorous warfare being carried on within the Democratic Party ranks over Mr. Raskob and his domination of the party machinery through his millions.

The Senator's statement follows:

"Mr. Jouett Shouse, Democratic National Executive Chairman, has asserted that the Republican National Committee is attacking Mr. John J. Raskob, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, because he is 'the leading Catholic layman'. This is an infamous untruth. This attempt to inject the religious issue is made for the very apparent purpose of throwing a smoke screen around the vigorous attacks upon Mr. Raskob by Democratic leaders such as Governor Dan Moody, of Texas, and Josephus Daniels, of North Carolina.

"The Republican Party paid no attention to Mr. Raskob until the public exposure of his sinister plan to impair or destroy the Republican Party by scurrilous and slanderous attacks upon President Hoover and his administration.

"This conspiracy, which has been without counterpart in the history of American politics, was disclosed by a Democrat of unblemished party record, Mr. Frank R. Kent, of the Baltimore Sun, who asserted in the September issue of Scribners' magazine, that Mr. Raskob had set up and was financing an organization in the Nation's Capital for the sole purpose of 'smearing' the President of the United States.

X E805
.R4

#1/6

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
Barr Building

FUTURE RELEASE.

Washington, D. C.,
April 22, 1931.

Senator Simeon D. Fess, in his capacity as Chairman of the Republican National Committee, issued the following statement today for publication in MORNING papers of THURSDAY, April 23, 1931:

"In the mistaken belief that his broadcasting time had ended, Jouett Shouse, Chairman of the Democratic National Executive Committee, proceeded to make confidential disclosures to the Democratic Club in San Francisco last week. Unknown to Shouse his voice was still 'on the air' and he has been exposed by the newspapers in San Francisco as engaging in a contemptible, skulking appeal to religious prejudice, and of attempting by adroit falsehood to fasten the offense on the Republican National Committee.

"Shouse, believing himself safe from discovery, stated that the Republican National Committee had purchased ten million copies for distribution of a magazine article that made reference to the religious affiliations of John J. Raskob. This charge was a deliberate lie and its falsity must or could have been known to Shouse when he made it.

"This despicable action by Mr. Shouse was exposed by the San Francisco Chronicle on April 17th, in an article headed:

"'SHOUSE CHARGE OF CREED ISSUE STIRS DEMOCRATS'"

"'Raskob's Faith Hold Reason for G.O.P. Circulars'"

"'MISTAKE OVER "MIKE" SENDS "CONFIDENCE" ON AIR'".

"The Chronicle says: 'Democratic tongues buzzed in San Francisco yesterday over the "religious issue" ****** Jouett Shouse, right hand man of Chairman Raskob, was the cause. He brought it up at the end of his programmed speech at the dinner of the Democratic Club Wednesday night.

"'"Now that I am no longer on the air",Shouse said confidentially to the diners.

"'But, Mr. Shouse was mistaken. The 'mike' was still broadcasting his extempore remarks",' says the Chronicle. The account of the meeting then proceeds:

"' "Mr. Shouse then turned to an article on Chairman Raskob recently published in an Eastern magazine stating that the article was written by Robert Cruise McManus, a newspaper man, and attacks Chairman Raskob on religious, political and other grounds.

"' "After calling the attention of the assembled diners to this article Mr.

X-E805
.R4
#17

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
Barr Building

Washington, D. C.,
April 24, 1931.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE.

The following statement by Senator Simeon D. Fess, of Ohio, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, is for immediate release:

Mr. Jouett Shouse in a statement that is half confession and half denial of the report of his San Francisco speech by the San Francisco "Chronicle" hangs his half denial on that newspaper's statement that the magazine article he referred to was written by Robert Cruise McManus. Shouse asserts that an article written by Frank Kent and published in September Scribner's Magazine was the one he discoursed upon at the Democratic gathering in that city. But whether Mr. Shouse referred in his speech to the Scribner's article or some other magazine article is immaterial. Mr. Shouse admits that "after telling of the widespread circulation by the Republican National Committee of the pamphlet containing excerpts from the September issue of Scribner's Magazine I asked the question whether the Republican National Committee would have followed this course if John Raskob had been a member of some other church rather than a prominent lay Catholic".

The San Francisco Chronicle reports Mr. Shouse saying the Committee circulated ten million copies and then adding: "Raskob is one of the most eminent Catholics in America. If he were a Methodist, for instance, would the Republican National Committee have ordered those 10,000,000 copies?"

Here is the vice of Mr. Shouse's action -- an attempt to imply that the Republican National Committee circulated a pamphlet containing an attack on Mr. Raskob because of his religion.

Our concern over this story was occasioned by the charge made by Mr. Shouse that this Committee circulated the McManus article and a direct attack on Mr. Raskob because of his religion. This attack by Mr. Shouse has apparently been abandoned.

Clearly and unquestionably Mr. Shouse did inject the religious issue. He now declares he was misquoted by a newspaper and that the newspaper was in error. But in this case the misquoting seems to have been so general as to admit of no doubt that the news story was correct and Mr. Shouse said the things he was reported as having said. Not one newspaper but others -- having no editorial connections -- printed the same betraying facts. And if that were not enough, there was, in addition, a large radio audience which overheard and remembered the Shouse "confidential speech.

Mr. Shouse offers his denial, alone and unsupported while even a number of Democratic leaders in San Francisco have gone so far as to publicly repudiate Shouse

X E805
.A4

#18

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
Barr Building

Washington, D. C.,
June 11, 1931.

The following address by Mrs. Edward Everett Gann, of Washington, D. C., to Conference of Young Republicans, is for RELEASE when delivered.

"MR. CHAIRMAN, HONOR GUESTS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

"To take an active interest in the government of our great Republic is not only the right, but the duty, of every citizen. From the time of our revered President, Abraham Lincoln, the Republican party has been in almost continuous power. During these many years, with but short periods of interruption, the political wisdom of the Republican Party, through its noted leaders and counsellors, has guided, guarded, and promoted the best interests of our beloved country. Under our party, in the space of six or seven decades, the United States has steadily progressed in importance among the nations of the world from relative obscurity to its present preeminent position as the greatest and most powerful of all nations. It is no wonder we are all proud of our political faith as Republicans. To the Young Republicans of today and the future belongs the task of upholding the great traditions of a great political party. It is your honor and privilege to sit in its councils; to learn how you may perform worthily the duty which is yours. It is pleasing to see here today in this convention of Young Republicans so many who are just starting out in life, all of whom I am sure are eager to do their best for the good of the country as a whole and realize they can best do so by their presence here and in this party. You Young Republicans are certainly starting out life in the right way and under the right guidance. I congratulate you on the wisdom which has brought so many here today. As usual our Democratic opponents are wasting much time and energy in futile attack on our party. I have been reading the statements issued by their Publicity Bureau. From them, if we all did not know better one would be led to believe that the Republicans had vanished from the face of the earth. The power of publicity is great but it will never be sufficient thus to cause to vanish our 20,000,000 and more Republican comrades.

"Today, again, as always in the past at such times, our opponents insist they have the election won. The inference from their positive statements is that we Republicans are wasting our time in calling a convention and naming our candidates. But as it has been in the past so will it be this time. When election day comes; when the votes are cast and the ballots counted, we will find that the American people retain their confidence in the Republican party which by its ser-

The Republican

Published Weekly by the Republican National Committee
CHARLES F. SCOTT, *Editor*

VOL. I NO. 37 BARR BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C. OCTOBER 15, 1932

News and Comment

By CHARLES F. SCOTT

(Note to the editor: Of course this column is to be used in any way you like; but it is suggested that if run as a Washington news letter it be given a Washington date line.)

Washington, D. C.—Inevitably the spot light of political attention during the past week has been focused upon the President's speech at Des Moines. This would have been the case even if it had been a colorless and ordinary speech for whatever the President of the United States may say commands attention and comment.

But this speech was so far from being colorless and ordinary that it would have excited universal discussion even if, conceivably, it had been the utterance of any private citizen. It was the longest speech the President has delivered since he entered public life, and seems by common consent to be esteemed the greatest. The President's speech of acceptance was generally regarded as the best address ever delivered by any American upon a similar occasion. The speech at Des Moines is characterized by many newspaper editors as the greatest and most convincing campaign address within the memory of this generation, and that appraisal certainly will echo the thought of millions who thrilled to it over the radio or who have read it in the papers. In comparison with this dramatic and profoundly statesmanlike document the speeches that have been showered upon the country by his opponent seem like the shallow and trivial essays of a school boy.

For one thing this great speech revealed the President to the country in some degree as the man his intimates know. Those who have never seen Mr. Hoover, or who have seen him only on formal occasions, doubtless have found it hard to understand the almost passionate devotion to him which is universal among those who have come into close and intimate relations with him—the feeling typified by the answer of the doughboy who was in charge of a train load of supplies the Hoover relief administration was sending into one of the middle-European countries after the war to the question how he felt when he was dealing with the local Big-Wigs. "Huh! These kings and princes don't means anything in my young life. I'm working for HOOVER!" There must be millions of Americans now who have some glimpse of Hoover as that soldier saw him—warm-hearted, sympathetic, understanding, fearless, loyal to duty, faithful, dependable, MASTERFUL!

* * *

For the President really expresses himself in the Des Moines speech. As one newspaper comment... gave it, he "came through the veil of diffidence and awkwardness that normally enshroud him when he writes a set speech and delivers it into the microphone and disclosed the real Hoover, the orderliness and power of his mind, his immense imaginative capacity to hold facts, and the extreme sensitiveness of his sympathy with human suffering." The speech disclosed another characteristic of the real Hoover with which the public has little acquaintance, and that is his capacity for righteous indignation. Who that heard it will forget the ring in his voice when he denounced the "reck-

The President's Answer

Speaking at Fort Wayne, Ind., President Hoover said:

"During my public life I have believed that sportsmanship and statesmanship called for the elimination of harsh personalities between opponents. On this journey, however, I have received a multitude of reports as to the widespread personal misrepresentations which have been promulgated in the Midwest in the past few weeks. I regret that the character of these personalities necessitates a direct word from me.

"I shall say now the only harsh word that I have uttered in public office. I hope it will be the last I shall have to say. When you are told that the President of the United States, who by the most sacred trust of our nation is President of all the people, a man of your own blood and upbringing, has sat in the White House for the last three years of your misfortune without troubling to know your burdens, without heartaches over your miseries and casualties, without summoning every avenue of skilful assistance, irrespective of party or view, without using every ounce of his strength and straining his every nerve to protect and help, without using every possible agency of democracy that would bring aid, without putting aside personal ambition and humbling his pride of opinion, if that would serve—then I say to you that such statements are deliberate, intolerable falsehoods."

E605
.1
.1111
#20

Address by

PAMPHLET COLLECTIONS

Robert H. Lucas

Executive Director
Republican National Committee

"The Republican Party is the rock.
All else is the raging sea."

Delivered at
Republican State Convention
Louisville, Kentucky

April 27, 1932

Issued by
REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

X-E805
.R4

HOOVER
CURTIS
BARBOUR

"Change Will Ruin Nation"

●

Smith & Hague Republicans!
The Real Truth Is Now Out!
Hoover Victory Inevitable!
Garner Was Judas in 1928!
Smith Remembers That Now!
Scandal Hovers Over F. D.!

●

Issued by
M. MARTIN TURPANJIAN
ASSOCIATION
522 Summit Avenue
Union City, N. J.

X-E805
.R4

#72

PAMPHLET
COLLECTIONS

Unmasking

Invisible Forces of Destruction

in America

By
JOHN B. CHAPPLE

Address Delivered At
New York City
To the New York State Republican Women's Club,
February 16, 1932.

PRICE 25 CENTS

X-E805
.R4

Why the

Constructive Forces of America
Should Support

CONNECTICUT COLLEGE LIBRARY

President Hoover
for Reelection

A Message
to
Industrial, Business and
Professional Leaders

By
Nathan William MacChesney
of the Chicago Bar
38th President, Illinois State Bar Association
Former Vice President, American Bar Association

X-E805
.R4

Republican Party Platform 1932

President Hoover *Vice-President Curtis*

Issued by the
Republican National Committee
Washington, D. C.
June 27, 1932

#25
X-E805

Republican Party Platform 1932

COLLECTIONS

President Hoover *Vice-President Curtis*

Issued by the
Republican National Committee
Washington, D. C.
June 27, 1932

Copy 2

#26 X-E805
X-E805
R4

Republican Party Platform 1932

President Hoover *Vice-President Curtis*

REPRESENTATIVES READING ROOM
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Issued by the

Republican National Committee

Washington, D. C.

June 27, 1932

X-E805
.R4
#27

President Hoover's Des Moines Address

OCTOBER FOURTH 1932

Issued by
Republican National Committee

184

X-E805
#26 .R4
PRINCETON COLLECTIONS

President Hoover's Des Moines Address

OCTOBER FOURTH 1932

Issued by
Republican National Committee

X-E805
.R4

#29

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
Barr Building

Washington, D. C.
February 11,1932

FUTURE RELEASE

The following abstract of the address of Mrs. Edward Everett Gann, sister and official hostess of Vice-President Charles Curtis, at the Lincoln Day Dinner of the National Capital Republican Club on the night of Friday, February 12 is for publication in MORNING PAPERS OF SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13.

"The figure of Abraham Lincoln looms ever larger as the years come and go and we, who are members of the party which he first led to victory, do well on this recurring anniversary to recall the immeasurable service he rendered his country and to pledge ourselves anew to the support of the principles which he advocated with such matchless power that they have been woven into the very structure of our governmental institutions. It is entirely fitting that on this day we should open the campaign which is sure to end in November in victory for the Republican party under the leadership of Herbert Hoover.

"Doubtless others who are on this program will discuss the political issues that promise to be dominant throughout the days that are coming, and it has occurred to me that the best contribution I could make would be to give you a brief report of some of my experiences and observations during the trip into the Middle West from which I have just returned and the impression made upon me by the men and women with whom I came in contact in the various places I visited.

"A particularly interesting feature of my visit in Omaha was the fact that many Democratic women came to me who said they never had supported our ticket but that it was their intention to vote for Mr. Hoover. I thought it especially significant that these women gave as their reason the unfair and unjust attacks that had been made upon the President.

"In Topeka, my home town, I addressed the Women's Kansas Day Club of more than 800 members. Although this is a non-political organization, when one of the speakers, Mrs. Margaret Hill McCarter, referred to President Hoover as the greatest President this country has ever known there was spontaneous and prolonged applause.

"In Kansas City, Missouri, I spoke to the Women's Chamber of Commerce, a non-political organization of course, and yet they manifested no disapproval when I gave them the President's relief program. Indeed, the audience, which numbered

X-L...
.R4

#30

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
Headquarters Congress Hotel
Chicago, Illinois

June 14, 1932

FOR FUTURE RELEASE

The following text of the address of Representative Bertrand H. Snell, of New York as permanent chairman of the Republican National Convention must be held for release until its actual delivery before the Convention has begun. This probably will be on the morning of Wednesday, June 15.

Fellow Republicans:

You have done me the honor of asking me to preside over the convention that is about to name the next President of the United States.

I thank you for the trust thus imposed and shall try to merit it by dealing fairly with all.

You have heard the note of exultant Republicanism as sounded by the distinguished chairman, Senator Dickinson. I have heard your enthusiastic response. I congratulate Senator Dickinson upon his eloquent and accurate presentation of our cause.

I congratulate our great party upon the selection of a body of delegates whose solidarity and militant enthusiasm insure the nomination of candidates and the formulation of a platform that will command the support of the Nation.

The Republican Party is accustomed to victory. From Abraham Lincoln, our first Republican President, who was nominated in 1860 not far from the stadium in which we are assembled, the Republican party has elected eleven of the thirteen Presidents down to and including President Hoover.

Victory has come to the Republican party because victory has been earned.

X-E805
.R4
#31

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
Barr Building

Washington, D. C.,
July 29, 1932.

FOR FUTURE RELEASE

The following address by Senator L. J. Dickinson, of Iowa, is to be delivered over the National Farm Forum Hour of the National Broadcasting Company on Saturday, July 30 beginning at 1:30 P. M., Eastern Standard Time. It is for publication in editions of evening papers appearing on the street not earlier than that hour.

The issues of the 1932 Presidential campaign have been drawn. The time for vague generalities has passed. The time for particulars is present. Political parties and candidates alike must place their cards on the table, face up.

In his speech accepting the Democratic Presidential nomination Franklin D. Roosevelt promised a "new deal". I challenge him to furnish the evidence of that "new deal" now. I challenge him to present a program, clearly, concisely and in a fashion that can leave no misunderstanding.

Spokesmen for the Democratic party have been dealing in generalities for three years. They have presented no program. They have relied upon demagogic appeals to fan the flames of discontent that always spring up in times of economic distress.

Demagogic appeals are not going to satisfy the American people in this campaign. Arraying class against class never has and never can win a war on depression. We are in the midst of the greatest war of this character in our history. We can win it only by standing together as a whole people, each group and each section relying upon the whole-hearted cooperation and assistance of every other group and section.

The demagogues must give way to those who have a program to aid the country and will present that program clearly and logically. Nebulous promises will not suffice. What the nation wants and what it demands are blue prints and specifications.

They want these things, for instance, on the subject of taxa-

Released Sunday, August 30, to be paid for to the author, at your usual rate.
Address Dr. Arthur MacDonald, 314 East Capitol Street, Washington, D. C.

REPUBLICAN PARTY VICTORY PREDICTED.

By Dr. Arthur MacDonald, Washington, D. C.

The author, some months in advance, predicted that the present House of Representatives would be Democratic, which was based upon a scientific and statistical investigation. In the coming election, the prediction of victory for the Republican Party cannot in a rigid scientific way (like the other prediction) be made; but nevertheless there are facts of a general nature that tend to indicate a Republican victory. In politics, we predict what we want; in science, we predict what seems probable; whether we want it or not, has nothing to do with it. The politician is necessarily in the woods and can only see the trees (his District, his State, etc.); the scientist endeavors to get outside of the woods, so that he can see the woods, that is to say, the general trend of political phenomena. The politician is too often like the man in the vessel who knows all about his stateroom, but does not know where the vessel is going.

Before making any statements, let it be understood at the outset, that from the scientific point of view we are seeking a naked probability, whether it be considered good, bad or indifferent, just or unjust, beneficial or otherwise to our Country. Such questions are primarily othical and not scientific. It is this naked probability we are seeking; whether we like it or not is no concern of science. As the truth is liable to hit everybody at some point, it is seldom or never popular, and the naked probability we seek may have the same fate.

The author now ventures to suggest some reasons which form a background, and seem to lead up to a Republican victory in the coming election, many of these reasons may be called platitudes, but this does not in the least lessen their importance, for their very obviousness may obscure the vision, because platitudes lie deep in the nconscious, which is a great unseen force.

1. At least three fourths of persons in business fail, the remaining fourth constitute our successful business men, whom we call the Money Powers.

2. The Money Powers for the better or the worse, have been and are the greatest force in our Country. They consist mainly of big business organizations whose members usually have been industrious, thrifty, carefol, economical, and as a result successful. The Money Powers are not Wall Street, but all successful, industrious business men of this Country, who have in the past developed it successfully.

3. From the world point of view, our Country is one of the most successful specialists, if not the leader in money making, so that now the "Dollar" is economically predominant everywhere.

4. These Money Powers have no particular liking for political parties, but have in the past, and seem now to favor the Republican Party, but as the lesser evil. Moreover,

5. The Money Powers own and can control three fourths or more of the Press, and can influence greatly most of the remaining fourth

6. The Money Powers not only prefer the Republican Party, which is natural, because wealthier than the Democratic Party, but also are more conservative. So it is very probable that,

7. These Money Powers will try always to keep the Republican Party in power; yet,

8. They contribute to both Parties as a precaution, in case they should not succeed in keeping or getting the Republicans into control. But usually they have succeeded and will very probably succeed as in the past. As already indicated, whether it be etter or not, the author does not know; he is trying to deal with facts alone; that s, what is and not necessarily what ought to be. All successful business everywhere in this Country constitute the Money Powers, and not Wall Street.

9. The Money Powers probably will ask the Republican Leaders to give the names of those in the Democratic Party, whom they desire defeated; and instead of contributing as much to the regular Republican Campaign (owing to legal limitations), they will probably conduct an extensive and independent campaign of their own, which is very liable to succeed, as they will not be limited in their efforts.

10. The Money Powers are really the best friends of the poor man in this Country for they have made high wages possible for every efficient workor.

11. The main critism of the Money Powers is, that they grab too much; but is anyone sure, that if those who are attacking the Money Powers, were in the Money Powers' place, they would not grab very much more, for they would be extremely hungry.

12. The Money Powers are naturally conservative and so are called "High Brows". But they are the most constructive powers in our Country, where conservatism is necessary

13. As Power and resultant responsibility increases, conservatism is a natural consequence; this is almost a law of practical life; that is conservatism is normal, like Nature, which is normality itself, which is the greatest Power known. Yet,

14. Progressivism, radicalism, or even anarchism may do some good in keeping conservatism from stagnation and consequent decay; while on the other hand one mission of conservatism, is to keep all progressive or radical organizations from running into such extremes as to destroy themselves, which would be unfortunate.

15. The Democratic Party naturally has more difficulties than the Republican Party on account of the so-called Solid South, for the Southern Statesmen often differ much in opinions, if not in convictions, from the Northern Democrats. True,

X-E805
.R4
PAMPHLET
COLLECTION
#33

CHAOS
UNDER
DEMOCRATIC
CONTROL

§

LEADERSHIP IN HOUSE
OF REPRESENTATIVES
FAILS
IN MOST CRITICAL
PERIOD IN NATION'S
HISTORY

§

Issued by
Republican National
Committee

117

Form 1008

A F805
.R4

You Should Re-Elect President Hoover

#34

Because—

Despite propaganda to the contrary, President Hoover has been Labor's Friend.
During three years of hard pulling for everyone, he has done this for you:

Wages—

When the world depression first struck America in 1929, President Hoover's first thought was for the workers. As the initial step in his battle against the depression he called a conference of industrial leaders and succeeded in getting from them a promise that there would be no reduction in wages. This move on the part of the President delayed a reduction in the wage scale until the cost of living itself had dropped.

Uncle Sam employs about 600,000 men and women. Not only did President Hoover oppose wage cuts in private industry, but when the first Garner bill passed the House of Representatives, carrying with it a provision that would have reduced wages for hundreds of thousands of Federal Employees, and thrown thousands of them out of work, President Hoover objected. Through his efforts there was substituted a "stagger" system which prevented the discharge of those thousands of workers and established the principle of the five-day week.

Employment Service—

During a period of unemployment, it becomes more necessary than ever to bring the job and the worker together. The United States Free Employment Service has been re-organized so that today in every large city there is a free employment office whose function it is to find jobs for the jobless. Within the past year these offices have found work for nearly two and a half million men and women.

Convict Labor—

It is well known that when convict labor is used in the construction of public roads and buildings, it takes jobs away from other men. Some states use convicts in their road building, but President Hoover, always on the alert to decrease the ranks of our unemployed, has ruled that no convict labor be used in the construction of roads financed by the Federal Government.

Tariff—

Every man and woman who works knows what the tariff means to the worker. It protects him from unfair competition with the lower wage scales of foreign countries. The Tariff Commission regulates the rates on imported goods. For the first time in history, Labor has its own representative on that Commission. In 1931 President Hoover appointed a former President of the Cigar Makers' International Union, to serve on this Commission.

Anti-Injunction Law—

When President Hoover signed the Anti-Injunction Bill, which limits the power of Federal Courts in issuing injunctions in labor disputes, Labor openly declared it had won its greatest legislative achievement.

Prevailing Rate Law—

In order to stimulate employment among the building trades, President Hoover sponsored a public construction program of $330,000,000 for building post offices, veterans' hospitals, and other types of government buildings, which has given employment to approximately five hundred thousand workers in various parts of the United States.

That this money should not be used to tear down the standard of wages which had been established, the President sponsored the Davis-Bacon bill, known as the "Prevailing Rate Law." This law provides that contractors must pay the rate of wage which previously prevailed in the community, thus preventing importation of cheap labor from Southern States. Then to strengthen and clarify this Prevailing Rate Law, the President on January 1, 1932, issued an executive order which made the law even more effective.

Child Labor—

President Hoover is an ardent champion of legislation protecting young children from being thrust into industry. His genuine concern for and interest in all children should endear him to the hearts of working men and women.

He founded the Child Welfare Association of America, whose work has resulted in saving the lives and promoting the health of many thousands of children. He organized the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection to stimulate interest in the care of children and to meet the problems of childhood, by providing for their health and safety, their protection and education.

He has given generous support to the work of the Children's Bureau.

Unemployment—

President Hoover's latest offensive against unemployment was the organization (in August of this year) of a committee of business heads who are now working to put into effect ***job security*** by ***job spreading.***

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, hailed the aim of this committee as the greatest step towards solving the unemployment problem, and of its work said: "In my judgment the unemployment situation was considered in a definite and practical way."

There is no question but that the drive of the President's new committee against the depression will result in the five-day week, the creation of more jobs, the spreading of available jobs, bringing with it a more equal distribution of the workers' purchasing power, which will in turn create a greater demand for the commodities of life and set the wheels of industry whirling.

The Crisis—

is passed. We *are* on the upward grade. The change will be slow but it is sure. Figures from every corner of the country and from every phase of our industrial life show that we have really rounded the corner.

President Herbert Hoover's reconstruction program now being worked out through the business and industrial committees is beginning to show results. DON'T INTERRUPT THEM! The fight against the depression is not a one-man job, but no ONE MAN can do more or is better qualified to keep us headed toward better times than President Hoover.

Give Him the Chance to Finish the Job!

RE-ELECT PRESIDENT HOOVER

X-E806
.A5 #35

PLEDGES TO KEEP AMERICA OUT OF WAR

PAMPHLET COLLECTIONS

made by

42 United States Senators

during Neutrality Debate

October, 1939

PROPERTY OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Note:

Names of Senators are arranged alphabetically.

All statements are direct quotations unless otherwise indicated.

All statements are taken from Congressional Record, with volume, page and date indicated next to each statement.

AMERICA FIRST COMMITTEE
141 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois

X-E 806
.A5
#36

Our Foreign Policy

by

GENERAL ROBERT E. WOOD
Acting National Chairman
America First Committee

★

Speech before the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations

★

AMERICA FIRST COMMITTEE
141 WEST JACKSON BOULEVARD
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

X-E 806 #37
.A5

America First Committee

•

Aims and Activities

AMERICA FIRST COMMITTEE
General Robert E. Wood, Acting Chairman
National Headquarters
141 West Jackson Boulevard
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

X-E 806
.A5 #38

America and the War

by

ROBERT M. HUTCHINS
President, University of Chicago

*

"The Path to War Is a False Path to Freedom"

Reprinted by
AMERICA FIRST COMMITTEE
141 West Jackson Boulevard Chicago, Illinois
586

X-E 806
.A5 #39

The Proposition Is Peace

by
ROBERT M. HUTCHINS
President, University of Chicago

*

"The Path to War Is a False Path to Freedom"

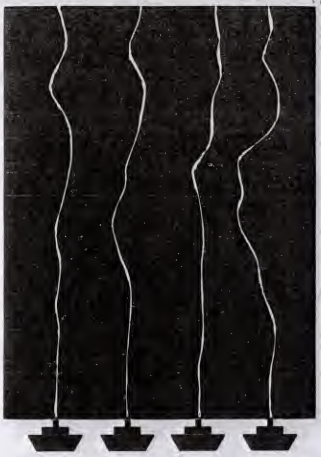
X-E806
.A5 #40

A CALL TO AMERICAN REASON

★ ★ ★

AN ADDRESS BY THE
HONORABLE HERBERT HOOVER
BROADCAST TO THE NATION
FROM CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
ON JUNE 29, 1941

x-E806.15 #41



CONVOY

A FUNERAL TRAIN

AMERICA FIRST COMMITTEE
General Robert E. Wood, Acting Chairman
National Headquarters
141 West Jackson Boulevard
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

X-E 806
.A5 #42

Excerpts from Text of
Address by . . . . .

Joseph P. Kennedy

United States Ambassador to Great Britain . . . . .

Over NBC (Red) Network
January 18, 1941, 7:00 - 7:30 p.m. (E.S.T.)

Reprinted by
AMERICA FIRST COMMITTEE
141 West Jackson Boulevard Chicago, Illinois
586

N-E 806
.A5 #43

Can Hitler Invade America?

★

The facts in this pamphlet were compiled for the America First Committee by John T. Flynn from information gathered from military authorities and writers on military affairs.

★

AMERICA FIRST COMMITTEE
National Headquarters
141 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

ARE YOU WILLING TO GIVE UP DEMOCRACY?

DO YOU WANT TO GO TO WAR WITHOUT BEING ASKED?

ARE YOU READY TO MAKE THE U.S. A DICTATORSHIP?

THEN SPEAK UP NOW!

X-E 806
.A5 #44

A war dictatorship bill has been introduced in Congress

The President would have absolute power to do these things without consulting Congress or the people

1. Cancel the Neutrality Act and send our warships and merchant vessels into the war zones.
2. Cancel the Johnson Act and give unlimited funds to foreign nations.
3. Cancel any other law on the statute books.
4. Make military alliances with any nations anywhere in the world.
5. Take us into war whenever, wherever and against whomever he chooses.
6. Give away our Navy to any nation.
7. Give away every gun and bullet in our Army to any nation.
8. Give away every American airplane to any nation.
9. Give away all our military secrets to any nation.
10. Open our harbors and all their facilities to the warships of any nations engaged in war.
11. Seize the ships of one country and give them to another country.

ACT NOW!

HERE'S WHAT YOU MUST DO NOW TO SAVE OUR REPUBLIC

ACT NOW!

- Telegraph, telephone or write your two Senators; also your Congressman; also Senator Walter F. George, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.
- Tell them you are opposed to the war dictatorship bill, that you want them to fight and vote against it, that you won't stand for compromises, that the whole bill must be killed and thrown out of the Capitol.
- Make a list of all your friends and relatives and get them to do the same.
- Do it immediately.

586

AMERICA FIRST COMMITTEE ★ 141 WEST JACKSON BOULEVARD CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

A F 8-6
.15
#45

What Every Citizen Should Do

To Defeat the War Bill [No. 1776]

These Men Must Hear From You ... NOW

1—Your two Senators. (Their names appear on the reverse side of this sheet.)

2—The President.

3—Senator Walter F. George, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

How You Can Reach Them ...

1—Write letters, or just a penny postcard will do.

2—Send telegrams.

3—Telephone. Yes! You may even phone your Senators in Washington. Ask to speak to them personally. Tell them why you want them to vote against the bill. Ask them how they are going to vote. Just give long distance the names of your Senators and say you want to speak to them in Washington.

How You Can Get Others to Act ...

1—Make a list of all the men and women you know—friends, relatives, neighbors—and get them to do exactly what you are doing. (Set at least 10 as your minimum goal).

2—Urge organizations of which you are a member (Kiwanis, Grange, Rotary, Farmers' Union, etc.) to pass resolutions against the bill and invite speakers to describe its dangers.

3—Write letters to the editors of your local newspapers, to the editors of magazines you read, to the Washington political columnists you read. Write your radio commentators in care of your local station, or the network.

What Else You Can Do ...

1—Become active in your local Chapter of the America First Committee.

2—If there is no local chapter, now is the time to get together with like-minded citizens and organize one. Write at once for further details to:

AMERICA FIRST COMMITTEE

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
141 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois

REMEMBER: This bill MUST be defeated, and will be if you make your voice heard in Washington immediately.

X-E806
.A5
#416

Report No. 1

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

IN

America First Committee

IN CALIFORNIA

AMERICANISM COMMITTEE
TH DISTRICT : THE AMERICAN LEGION : DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA

X-E 806
.A5 #47

Prepared by AMERICA FIRST COMMITTEE
RESEARCH BUREAU
126 C Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C.
(Phone: FRanklin 2075)

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
SEP 13 1941
DIVISION OF DOCUMENTS

DID YOU KNOW

That the cargo of the Robin Moor contained 1163 items (or 70% of its cargo) declared contraband material by the British and German contraband lists promulgated in connection with the current war, and that 1133 of these items were also declared contraband in the United States World War contraband list?

MEMORANDUM ON CONTRABAND MATERIAL IN THE CARGO OF THE ROBIN MOOR

THE FACTS The Robin Moor was sunk on May 21, 1941 in waters of the South Atlantic Ocean. The ship was carrying a variegated cargo to Capetown, British South Africa, a portion of the British Empire and territory belonging to a belligerent in the current war. Apparently the sinking occurred outside any combat zone (Washington Star, June 13, 1941).

The list of goods carried by the ship, as copied from her manifest, was published in full in the New York Times of June 14, 1941. In an interview with the press, the president of the Robin Line, Arthur R. Lewis, Jr., stated that no item in the ship's cargo could be considered contraband material either under international law or under the Neutrality Law of the United States (Washington Times-Herald, June 14, 1941). It has been stated that the State Department does not consider that the cargo of the Robin Moor contained contraband, and that the United States has never acquiesced in the contraband lists issued by the belligerent powers — Great Britain and Germany (New York Times, June 14, 1941).

THE PROBLEM Now that the passengers and crew of the ship are saved, a consideration of the nature of the Robin Moor's cargo may prove of value in analyzing the status of American commerce with foreign ports and the possibility of similar occurrences in the future. This memorandum is concerned solely with the question whether any of the cargo of the Robin Moor can be considered contraband under either the German or British contraband lists, or under the American contraband list promulgated in connection with the World War or the so-called "contraband" list promulgated under our own Neutrality Law. We do not discuss the wholly unjustifiable manner in which the passengers and crew were treated, nor do we discuss the question whether there has been a violation of the international treaty relating to the search and seizure or merchant ships. But it is clear that if American ships insist upon carrying material declared contraband by a belligerent, they must take the risk.

THE LAW At the outbreak of the current World War a list of materials regarded as absolute contraband and as conditional contraband was promulgated by the British government (Congressional Record, October 5, 1939, pp. 278-279). A substantially identical list of contraband was also promulgated by the German government (Congressional Record, October 5, 1939, pp. 278-279). Our own

12738

DISCURSO

DEL CORONEL

LINDBERGH

1941

X-E 806
.A5

★

To enter the wars now raging in Europe, Asia and Africa would be an act of national folly from which our country must be spared!

★

AMERICA FIRST COMMITTEE
1806 Board of Trade Building
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

PAMPHLET COLLECTION
X-E 806
A5
#50
ISOLATIONISM

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

WAKE UP AMERICA!

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
LIBRARY
PAMPHLET FILE

TRANSFER
24
MAR 23 194
Serial Record Division
The Library of Congress

George Washington

"NO FOREIGN ENTANGLEMENTS"

No Foreign Wars

No Totalitarianism

Competent Defense

AMERICA FIRST COMMITTEE

NEW YORK CHAPTER, INC.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

158
OFFICE OF PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT
LIBRARY

X-E 306
.A5
+51

"I Hate War"

said

Franklin Delano Roosevelt

and

PAMPHLET
COLLECTIONS

The Vast Majority

of the American People

ARE AGAINST WAR

X-E806
.A5
#52

UNCLE SAM
A
FELLOW TRAVELER?

AMERICA FIRST COMMITTEE
National Headquarters
141 WEST JACKSON BLVD.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Y-E 806
.A5
#53

A Factual Analysis of H. R. 1776

AMERICA FIRST COMMITTEE

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

141 W. JACKSON BLVD., CHICAGO, ILL.

X-E 806
.A5
#54

ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF THE LEASE-LEND PROGRAM

(H. R. 1776)

PAMPHLET COLLECTIONS
UNIVERSITY OF
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

INDEX

I) UNDERWRITING THE STERLING AREA - - - - - Page 1

II) THE LIMITS OF OUR CAPACITY TO PRODUCE FOR DEFENSE - - - - - -Page 2

III) DANGERS OF OVER-EXPANSION OF THE DEFENSE PROGRAM NECESSITATED BY THE BILL - - - - - - - - - - - - - -Page 7

(A) THE EFFECT UPON PRICES - - - - - - Page 7

(B) THE EFFECT UPON LABOR - - - - - - Page 10

(C) THE EFFECT UPON CONSUMERS - - - - - Page 15

AMERICA FIRST COMMITTEE
141 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois

X-E806
#55 .P6

CHAOS
in a short time

Government officials have been prosecuting me in the courts because I am exposing crimes that they protect. One of them confessed that he was a member of

The Black Legion

JUDGE HENRY NEIL
Royal Oak Michigan

PAMPHLET
COLLECTION

X-E806
.P6
#56

ROOSEVELT AND TAMMANY

HERETOFORE and UP TO NOW

Issued by
THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE
9 East 41st Street
New York City

158

copy 2

Bureau of Publicity, Democratic National Committee
1066 National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

X-E80G
.F6
#57

CON-6-1932

(Address of Honorable Homer Cummings, of Connecticut, former Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, seconding the nomination of Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt for President, at the Democratic National Convention, Chicago, Illinois, Thursday, June 30, 1932.)

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:

My heartfelt thanks are extended to my friends in the Arkansas delegation whose courtesy permits me to address this convention.

Those of us whose memory travels back to the period from 1912 to 1920, cannot forget the leadership which, at that critical time, rescued a bewildered and disillusioned people from the control of reactionary forces, and gave to the country an administration conspicuously successful in peace and gloriously triumphant in war. (Applause) The intervening years have been barren years - barren of achievement, barren of spiritual leadership and, in the end, barren of material profit. (Applause)

If the operation of a great business proves unsuccessful, the immediate requirement is a new management. If, during a great war, the generals in the field suffer reverses, they are superseded. Explanations, apologies, matters in extenuation and all the devices to camouflage defeat are properly ignored by a people who have a right to insist upon success. (Applause)

The hope of America lies in a leadership that is the spiritual kin and the legitimate descendant of the type of democracy that gave Woodrow Wilson to humanity and to the world. (Great applause) Such a leadership is available to our need.

Governor Roosevelt's heart is as big as America. (Applause) People like him because he likes people. He enjoys such an immense popularity that he comes before this Convention as the overwhelming choice of the Democrats of the Nation and of innumerable independents as well. His very name stirs something deep down in the hearts of all who love liberty. Under his leadership, the forgotten man will have his long forgotten hearing. (Applause) Sound economic policies will be set in motion, and a new hope will enter the hearts of our people.

No doubt he has powerful foes; but we do not fear them. (Applause) Those who believe in a controlled government, an over-lordship of privilege, have never been our friends and never can be. (Great applause) If he has opposition from such sources, we shall regard their condemnation as a badge of honor. (Applause) He possesses the moral fiber and the steadfast courage necessary to successful political leadership. As a mere youth, he dared the forces of corruption and single-handed restored the great State of New York to sanity and righteousness in the matter of the choice of its public servants. (Applause) Time and again throughout his career, he

(See next page)

X-E806
.P6

Bureau of Publicity, Democratic National Committee
1066 National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

CON-5-1932

#58

SPEECH BY HON. JOHN E. MACK, OF N.Y.
PLACING GOVERNOR FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, OF NEW YORK,
IN NOMINATION FOR THE PRESIDENCY, At The Democratic National Convention, Chicago Stadium, June 30, 1932.

Mr. Chairman and Delegates to the Democratic National Convention:

We have met at a period of great concern to this Republic of ours, a period of depression and dissatisfaction and a period when a genuine alarm is widespread as to the farming and business prospects and the future of the country as a whole. It behooves us at this time to unite in a general spirit of unanimity of purpose to do everything in our power to induce, promote and maintain a speedy return to prosperity and to bring about a government which will so wisely, honestly and faithfully administer the affairs of this great country of ours as to bring about a speedy rehabilitation.

There will be presented here for your consideration of the office of the Presidency a galaxy of men whose reputation for intelligence, probity and statesmanship are so well established as to make any of them, if we consider them only from this standpoint of ability, intelligence and integrity well fitted to hold the high office of the Presidency of the United States. Great indeed is the Party which has within its ranks such illustrious candidates!

I feel abashed at the honor conferred upon me in being selected to place before this great assemblage the name of one of these men for your consideration, one who possesses not only all of the qualities which I have enumerated but who in addition has so administered the affairs of a great State as its chief executive as to win the support at the polls of more votes, not only of our own party, but of the progressively minded members of our political rivals, than have ever been secured by any other Governor seeking reelection. A man who in addition has by these same acts of wise administration, by his fairness and his integrity, won the support in the Democratic primaries and conventions of thirty-four States and six Territories, as their choice as the person most certain to carry our party to victory this fall.

But I know that the honor paid me by my selection came not from any merit of my own but because of the great spirit of friendship existing in the heart of this candidate, and that although there were available to present his name many gifted with real eloquence who could and would depict far better his attributes, character and ability, nevertheless he has given me to understand that to his ears the plodding, hesitating utterances of one whose heart is filled with a friendship which has existed for a quarter of a century, would be to him a finer and more welcome tribute than that of the most gifted tongue. This loyalty to old friends is characteristic of my candidate.

(See Next Page)

#59 X-E806
.P6

SPENDING - DEFICITS DEBTS AND THEIR CONSEQUENCES

By
HERBERT HOOVER

CANCELED

Address delivered before the
Young Republicans of Eleven Western States
at
Oakland, California
October 5, 1935

X-E80
.P6
#60

Compliments of the
JOHN MARSHALL REPUBLICAN CLUB

CANCELLED

Address of the

HONORABLE HERBERT HOOVER

before the John Marshall Republican Club of St. Louis

X-E80
.P6

"THE NEW DEAL FURTHER EXPLORED -- INCLUDING RELIEF"

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 16, 1935
St. Louis, Missouri

(This is the third of a series of addresses by Mr. Hoover upon pressing national problems, the first having been given at Oakland, California, October 5, 1935, on "Spending, Deficits, Debts and Their Consequences," and the second having been given in New York City, November 16, 1935, on "The Expenditures Imposed on the People by the New Economic Planning, Its Consequences, and Some Remedies It Requires.")

X-E806
.P6
#61

Who Are the Political Profiteers?

! READ THE RECORD !

Issued by the
NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE
1935

X-E806
.P6
#62

The Federal Housing Act and The Roosevelt Administration is praised by banker

Letter written by I. H. NAKDIMEN, president of the City National Bank, Fort Smith, Ark., and read before the state meeting of Federal Housing Administration officials, held in Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 20, 1935.

X-E806
.F6

TO THE EDITOR: The following is the first of a weekly service which is offered to you gratuitously. Please advise at your early convenience whether you care to receive it regularly.

For Release Sunday, August 25, 1935.

DISPELLING THE FOG

By Charles Michelson
Director of Publicity, Democratic National Committee

The end of the Congressional session furnishes a grand opportunity for the critics of the Roosevelt administration. In analyzing the accomplishments of the session, they can take such measures as Congress has adopted at the suggestion of the President and make a perfect case proving that the National Legislature is a rubber stamp Congress, and that the President has assumed dictatorial powers. On the other hand they can take the incidents where Congress has refused to follow the Presidential recommendations and from that deduce the waning of the President's power and influence, with incidental tribute to the legislators who have shown their independence, courage and statesmanship by refusing to be dictated to.

It might seem difficult to explain how a President might be a despot one day, be turned down by his Congress the next day and resume his dictatorship the day following. But such a little thing is not going to bother my contemporary newspaper columnists. They will even tell you what the President thinks about each of the Congressional performances.

Really the mind-reading by distinguished writers of the thoughts, impulses and purposes of the President of the United States is an amazing development in political journalism.

No personal contact with the subject is involved. For example, Mr. Frank Kent of the Baltimore *Sun*, who could hardly be classed as one of the White House intimates, will tell you any morning that the President regards a Supreme Court decision as a personal challenge, and will go on to explain in detail just what Franklin Roosevelt is going to do about it.

Its impressive morning Mr. Mark Sullivan will reveal to you that the President is requiring Congress to pass laws he knows to be unconstitutional in order to arraign the people against the Supreme Court. Mr. Sullivan also explains that the holding companies bill represents a feud by Mr. Roosevelt against certain individuals in the holding company business.

Now these distinguished columnists do not say they think 's, or have been advised that, or have heard the other, but state flatly the inner secrets of the President's mind.

Those of us who have been in with the Chief Executive are envious of this capacity to know so much, and know it so positively. Really the matter of thought transference, as exemplified by such writers, ought to be looked into by those societies devoted to psychical research.

For example, Mind-reader Kent the other day, after looking into a crystal ball, or perhaps studying the tea leaves in his cup at some 5 o'clock, revealed that there was no whispering campaign against the President but that the campaign emanated from the White House seeking to set up a straw man to be knocked down for campaigning purposes. True, a little later on, the propaganda artist who recommended the campaign to the Holding Companies turned up on the witness stand before the Lobby Investigating Committee of the Senate. He was confronted with his letter, obtained presumably from the files of the recipient, and was forced to admit that he had proposed a "whispering campaign"—using those very words—conveying to the public that the President of the United States was losing his mind. There had showed up chain letters, carrying this idea.

One of the numerous crew of business letter writers who affect to tell firms and corporations the low-down, deep inside, of what is going on in Washington, included the story of the President's mental and physical break-down in one of his confidential tips to his clients. The tale was so generally circulated that finally one of the regular press correspondents brought it up at the semi-weekly conference which President Roosevelt holds with the newspaper men.

The President, sitting at his desk among the men who see him constantly, bronzed and hearty, smiled back at the newspaper group that had been bombarding him with questions for half an hour, and asked them what they thought about his health.

Then there is the persistent barrage by Republican speakers, and the spokesmen of their affiliated agencies, like the Liberty League, expressing horror at the President's defiance of the Constitution. Now the President may have in mind a constitutional amendment extending the Federal power to legislate as to what does and what does not constitute interstate commerce. He has never said so, and I, having neither a crystal ball nor the equipment necessary to read the future in the tea leaves, cannot tell whether he purposes such an amendment or not. I was present at the newspaper conference at which the President analyzed the Supreme Court decision on the NRA and explained what its probable effect would be on the various emergency enactments. Obviously and naturally, he was disappointed at the court's verdict, but he merely set about forthwith to preserve as much of the New Deal principles as the decision appeared to permit.

Most of his critics find fault because he did not guess right on what the Supreme Court would do. Well, as Senator Lewis of Illinois presented in a Senate speech, the Court pronounced unconstitutional seven acts signed by President Harding, seven signed by President Coolidge, and three signed by President Hoover. Which only means that Presidents are no more expert at forecasting such things than the rest of us.

Then there is the classical incident of the veto by President, afterwards Chief Justice, Taft, of the Webb-Kenyon Act on the ground that he considered it unconstitutional. Congress passed, the bill over his veto, and the Supreme Court sustained its constitutionality and it remained good law until the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

So when such eminent jurists as Chairman Fletcher of the Republican National Committee, and President Jouett Shouse of the Liberty League—neither of whom, so far as I know, ever shined in any law court—deliver positive statements as to the constitutionality of pending legislation, it might be well to keep in mind how often really recognized experts have gone wrong in reading the Supreme Court's mind in advance. I suppose Messrs. Fletcher and Shouse might say they based their prophesies on opinions furnished by great legal firms. Well, I seem to recall that in the instance of Charlie Dawes' $80,000,000 loan back in 1932, some great lawyers advised General Dawes that the loan was legal, and that when the Government sought to collect the loan the lawyers gravely furnished him an opinion that the Government could not enforce collection because the loan did not, in the first place, conform to legal requirements. All of which appears to mean that a competent lawyer can give you the opinion you pay for.

reconciled his opposition to certain New Deal principles with his strong espousal of them when they were presented by Theodore Roosevelt in the Bull Moose campaign. If anybody does not think this editor is a statesman, let him read part of his reply to his questioner:

technical Republicanism in his public attitude. Perhaps Mr. Hearst, in favoring these three Progressives, may take a leaf out of Colonel Knox's philosophy, which roughly is that if Roosevelt adopts certain policies, they are wrong; if anybody else advocates them, they are right.

X-E806
.P6
#64

A Business Man's Personal Views of The Roosevelt Administration

By William E. Clow, Jr.
Chicago

X-E 306
P6
#65

X-E806
.P6
#60

Which Way Conservation?

Roosevelt or Landon

A SURVEY FOR INDEPENDENT VOTERS

By JUDSON KING
Research Director, Progressive National Committee

OCT 3 1936
PERIODICAL

DESIDERATA

To oblige voters who choose to do their own thinking it is submitted that it is now up to Governor Landon to tell the country specifically what he told former Governor Pinchot which convinced Pinchot he was a real Conservationist.

Governor Landon's attention is called to Governor Pinchot's statement to the Conference of Governors in 1931 that, in respect to Federal jurisdiction in Conservation activities, fought by the utilities, "The position of each one of us should be clearly defined and there ought to be no misunderstanding about it."

Perhaps Mr. Pinchot will explain how it is possible for a Candidate to be a States' Righter and then, as President, show "firm allegiance to Theodore Roosevelt's Conservation policy," when T. R. was a strong advocate of Federal jurisdiction.

THE PROGRESSIVE NATIONAL COMMITTEE
HOTEL ROOSEVELT, NEW YORK CITY

X-E806
.P6
#67

Over-Production

AND ITS REMEDY
AS VIEWED

By WILLIAM M. WELLS

A Kansas Farmer
(Member of the Kansas State Legislature, 1907)

Copyright 1906 by William M. Wells

E806.P6
#68

The Case Against

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

E806.P6
#69

The Case Against

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

X-E806
.P6
#70

PROMISE AND PERFORMANCE

The Administration of
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
Reveals Itself

2R

X-E806
.P6

#71

The Campaign Book

of the

Democratic Party

Candidates

And Issues

1936

★

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
CONGRESSIONAL READING ROOM

Published by
The Democratic National Committee
The Democratic Senatorial Committee
The Democratic Congressional Committee
Hotel Biltmore
New York City

Price 25 Cents

60

(Copy 2)

X-E806
.P6

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

THE STARS AND STRIPES FOREVER

#72

KNOX EXPOSES NEW DEAL

Punch Paragraphs by Republican Candidate for Vice-President. Show Radicals Control Government

What Colonel Frank Knox says President Roosevelt and the New Deal Party have done:

- Wasted Billions in Taxes
- Foresworn the Constitution
- Adopted Autocracy
- Regimented Initiative
- Lowered Standard of Living
- Lost Public Confidence
- Sought to Control Business
- Made War on Supreme Court
- Permitted Relief Graft
- Headed Country Towards Bankruptcy

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
CHICAGO, ILL.
1936

337

X-E806
.P6
#73

ROOSEVELT

The

Bureaucrat

Issued by the
NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE
1936

10

X-E806
.P6
#74

ROOSEVELT

The Promiser

Issued by
NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE
1936

X-F806
.P6
#75

ROOSEVELT

Terrorism

After reading this, won't you pass it on to some other interested person?

Issued by the
REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE
1114 National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

1936

10
Copy 2

X-E806
#76

ROOSEVELT

Terrorism

After reading this, won't you pass it on to some other interested person?

Issued by the
REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE
1114 National Press Building
Washington, D. C.
1936

10

X-E806
.P6

#77

Comments on the President's Congressional Broadcast

ADDRESS OF

HENRY P. FLETCHER
Chairman of the Republican National Committee

At Luncheon, Union League Club, Philadelphia, Pa., January 6, 1936

Issued by
REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
WASHINGTON, D. C.
10

(Copy 2)

X-E806
.P6

Comments on the President's Congressional Broadcast

ADDRESS OF

HENRY P. FLETCHER
Chairman of the Republican National Committee

At Luncheon, Union League Club, Philadelphia, Pa., January 6, 1936

Issued by
REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

X-E806
.F6
#79

New Deal Spending and the Future Tax Burden

No One Will Escape Paying for This Administration's Extravagances

---

Speech of Representative Allen T. Treadway, of Massachusetts, delivered over the National Broadcasting Company's system from Washington, D. C., January 14, 1936

Issued by the
NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE
1936

10

X-E806
.P6
#60

Question--

DID THE MAJOR "NEW DEAL" POLICIES PROMOTE ECONOMIC RECOVERY?

Answer--

NO! THEY STOPPED RECOVERY DEAD IN ITS TRACKS FOR NEARLY TWO YEARS

Proof--

THE RECORD WRITTEN BY THE ROOSEVELT ADMINISTRATION ITSELF

Issued February 1936 By
REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
WASHINGTON, D. C.
10

X-E806
.P6
#81

Nearing Bankruptcy

On President's Own Word, Nation's Fiscal Situation Is Bad

Speech of
Representative BERTRAND H. SNELL, of New York, delivered over Columbia Broadcasting System from Washington, D. C., Saturday, February 1, 1936.

Issued by the
NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE
1936

X-E806
.P6
#82

Boondoggling The Taxpayer

Relief Dollars Wasted By Bureaucracy of Hungry, Partisan Politicians

---

Speech of Representative ROBERT L. BACON, of New York, delivered over the National Broadcasting Company's network, Tuesday, February 4, 1936, from Washington, D. C.

Issued by the

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

1936

10

X-E806
.P6
#83

New Deal Coercion

Roosevelt Administration Conducted Lobby In Houses of Congress

---

Speech of
Representative Frederick R. Lehlbach of New Jersey, delivered over the National Broadcasting Company's network, Tuesday, February 18, 1936

Issued by the
NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE
1936

10

X-E806
.P6
#84

The Brain Trust Goes to Trial

New Dealers Unsuccessful In Solving Country's Major Problems

Speech of Representative JAMES W. MOTT, Oregon, delivered over the Columbia Broadcasting System from Washington, D. C., March 2, 1936

Issued by the
NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE
1936

X-E806
.P6
#65

New Deal Policies On Farm and Labor

Inconsistencies Throughout Demand American People Take Inventory

---

Speech of
Representative AUGUST H. ANDRESEN of Minnesota, Delivered Over Columbia Broadcasting Facilities From Washington, D. C., March 16, 1936

ISSUED BY THE
NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE
1936

X-E806
.P6
#86

New Deal Policies On Farm and Labor

Inconsistencies Throughout Demand American People Take Inventory

---

Speech of
Representative AUGUST H. ANDRESEN of Minnesota, Delivered Over Columbia Broadcasting Facilities From Washington, D. C., March 16, 1936

Tell Your Friends to Listen to Future Republican Broadcasts

Issued by the
REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE
1114 National Press Building
Washington, D. C.
1936

X-E806
.P6

#67

Good Government

AND

Sound Business

The One Requires the Other for Welfare of the Country

Speech of
Representative LLOYD THURSTON of Iowa,
delivered over the National Broadcasting
Company's network from Washington, D. C.,
Tuesday, March 17, 1936

After reading this, won't you pass it on to some other interested person?

Issued by the
REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.
1936

10

X-E806
.P6
#88

Unemployment and Housing Problems

New Deal's Attempted Solutions Have Failed Completely

Speech of Representative EVERETT M. DIRKSEN of Illinois, Delivered Over Facilities of Columbia Broadcasting System from Washington, D. C., Monday, March 30, 1936

Tell Your Friends to Listen to Future Republican Broadcasts

Issued by the
REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE
1114 National Press Building
Washington, D. C.
1936

10

X-E806
.P6
#89

The New Deal Crazy-Quilt

Goes In Many Directions
But Gets No Place

Speech of Representative CLIFFORD R. HOPE of Kansas, Delivered Over Columbia Broadcasting System from Washington, D. C. Tuesday, April 14, 1936

Tell Your Friends to Listen to Future Republican Broadcasts

(See Inside Cover Page)

Issued by the
REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE,
1114 National Press Building
Washington, D. C.
1936

10

X-E806
.P6

Unto the Third and Fourth Generation

Your Grandchildren Will Be Taxed To Pay the New Deal Debt

Speech of Representative FLORENCE P. KAHN of San Francisco, California, Delivered Over Facilities of the Columbia Broadcasting System from Washington, D. C., Thursday, April 16, 1936

Tell Your Friends to Listen to Future Republican Broadcasts

(See back page)

Issued by the
REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE,
1114 National Press Building
Washington, D. C.
1936

X-E805
.P6
#91

Debts That Are Forced Upon Us

Contracted By Braintrusters, We or Posterity Must Pay Them

Speech of Representative DONALD H. McLEAN of New Jersey, Delivered Over Columbia Broadcasting System from Washington, D. C. Monday, April 27, 1936

Tell Your Friends to Listen to Future Republican Broadcasts

(See Inside Cover Page)

Issued by the

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE
1114 National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

1936

10

X-E806
.P6

#92

Debts That Are Forced Upon Us

Contracted By Braintrusters, We or Posterity Must Pay Them

Speech of Representative DONALD H. McLEAN of New Jersey, Delivered Over Columbia Broadcasting System from Washington, D. C. Monday, April 27, 1936

Tell Your Friends to Listen to Future Republican Broadcasts

(See Inside Cover Page)

Issued by the
REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE
1114 National Press Building
Washington, D. C.
1936

X-E806
.P6
#93

Spoils Riddle Relief

New Deal Politicians Paralyzing Country's Relief Agencies

Speech of Representative ROBERT L. BACON of New York, Delivered From Washington, D. C., Over Facilities of the Columbia Broadcasting System, May 11, 1936

Tell Your Friends to Listen to Future Republican Broadcasts

(See Inside Cover Page)

Issued by the
REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE
1114 National Press Building
Washington, D. C.
1936

X-E806
.P6

#94

The Right To Know

New Deal Seeks to Prevent American People Knowing What is Done

Speech of
Representative CLARENCE J. MCLEOD of Michigan, Delivered From Washington, D. C., Over Facilities of the National Broadcasting System, May 12, 1936

Tell Your Friends to Listen to Future Republican Broadcasts

(See Inside Cover Page)

Issued by the
REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE,
1114 National Press Building
Washington, D. C.
1936

10

X-E806
.P6

#95

Farley Scoffed At The Prairie States

But Mid-West Will Not Be Tammanyized By the New Deal

Speech of Representative DEWEY SHORT of Missouri, Delivered Over Columbia Broadcasting System from Washington, D. C. Monday, May 25, 1936

Tell Your Friends to Listen to Future Republican Broadcasts

Issued by the
REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE
1114 National Press Building
Washington, D. C.
1936

X-E806
.P6

#9/6

Farley Scoffed At The Prairie States

But Mid-West Will Not Be Tammanyized By the New Deal

Speech of Representative DEWEY SHORT of Missouri, Delivered Over Columbia Broadcasting System from Washington, D. C. Monday, May 25, 1936

Tell Your Friends to Listen to Future Republican Broadcasts

Issued by the
REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE
1114 National Press Building
Washington, D. C.
1936

10

X-E806
.P6
#97

New Deal Depression Has Become Political

Quack Doctors Prescribe but the Unemployment Ills Continue

Speech of
Representative FRED A. HARTLEY, JR., of New Jersey, Delivered from Washington, D. C., Over Facilities of the National Broadcasting Company, May 26, 1936

Tell Your Friends to Listen to Future Republican Broadcasts

Issued by the
REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE
1114 National Press Building
Washington, D. C.
1936

10

X-E806
.P6
#98

New Deal Depression Has Become Political

Quack Doctors Prescribe but the Unemployment Ills Continue

Speech of
Representative FRED A. HARTLEY, JR., of New Jersey, Delivered from Washington, D. C., Over Facilities of the National Broadcasting Company, May 26, 1936

Tell Your Friends to Listen to Future Republican Broadcasts

Issued by the
REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE
1114 National Press Building
Washington, D. C.
1936

X-E806
.P6
#99

"I HATE WAR"
or
I HATE WARRIORS?

★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★

Mr. Roosevelt In War

MR. ROOSEVELT seems to be developing an illusion that he was in the armed forces of the United States in France. His references to his familiarity with scenes of war and the lives and deaths of soldiers in action are becoming more specific and impressive and are calculated to create some confusion in the public mind.

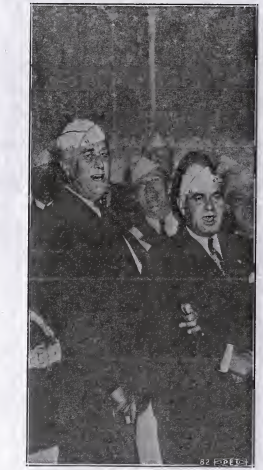
"I HAVE seen war," Mr. Roosevelt said in his Chautauqua (N. Y.) speech last week. "I have seen war on land and sea. I have seen blood running from the wounded. I have seen men coughing out their gassed lungs. I have seen the dead in the mud. I have seen cities destroyed. I have seen two hundred limping, exhausted men come out of the line—the survivors of a regiment of a thousand that went forward twenty-eight hours before. I have seen the agony of mothers and wives. I hate war."

MR. ROOSEVELT was assistant secretary of the navy. Theodore Roosevelt was in that office in 1898, and, perceiving the Spanish war ahead, made all preparations to meet it. Then, with Leonard Wood, he organized the Rough Riders and got to the front as soon as he could. Franklin D. Roosevelt remained assistant secretary of the navy. He went to Great Britain and Ireland in 1918 to inspect naval contracts and establishments. He went to Paris. He visited Foch's headquarters in August. He went to Rome and at a luncheon given in his honor by an Italian admiral said that more American troops would be sent to Italy.

(OVER)

X-E806
P6
#100

WHERE DID YOU GET THAT HAT?



—Acme Photo

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
at Democratic State Convention.
Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1936.

X-E806
.P6
#101

PRIVATE PROFIT

AND

FREE ENTERPRISE

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
CONGRESSIONAL READING ROOM

Speech of

President FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Chicago, Illinois

October 14, 1936

"The people of America have no quarrel with business. They insist only that the power of concentrated wealth shall not be abused."

Issued by
THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
Hotel Biltmore, N. Y.

X-E806
.P6

A VETERAN EXPLAINS

October 18, 1932

#102

The Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt,
Governor of New York,
Albany, New York.

My dear Mr. Roosevelt:

The Universal News Service today carries a despatch quoting from your letter to a Connecticut world war veteran, Dominick DeLucco, wherein you are quoted as follows:

> "I want to remind you that I served in the Department of the Navy, saw the war from both sides of the ocean, and am a Legionnaire and a member of other veterans' organizations myself."

Of course you would not consciously wish to give the false impression that you were a member of any organization to which you are not eligible to membership, and to which you did not belong; but if you are quoted correctly, you have given that impression to the Legionnaires of the United States.

As the member of the House of Representatives who introduced in Congress in 1919 a resolution creating The American Legion as a national and quasi governmental organization, and as one familiar with the constitution of the Legion, I must direct your attention to the fact that no individual is eligible for membership in The American Legion except those persons who served in the military or naval services of the United States during the period of the World War, and hold an honorable discharge from such service.

As you were not in the military or naval service of the United States during the World War, and do not hold an honorable discharge therefrom, you cannot be a Legionnaire. Furthermore, there is no such thing as an honorary membership in The American Legion—nothing but active membership.

The question might be only academic except that there is already so much confusion in some sections of the public mind as to the activities and ramifications of the Roosevelt clan. It might be easy for some citizens and even Legionnaires to believe that you actually saw active war service when they recall that your distinguished cousin resigned as Assistant Secretary of the Navy in 1898 so that he might go to the front in the war with Spain; and when they remember that your cousins, sons of Theodore Roosevelt, all enlisted in the World War, one of them making the supreme sacrifice.

Naturally, the Legion is jealous of its membership and this is the reason it has made its qualifications so strict. I am sure you will welcome this correction of the statement quoted by Universal Service.

(Signed) Royal C. Johnson

REPUBLICAN SERVICE LEAGUE
920 McCormick Bldg.
CHICAGO

RSL 13

X-E806
.P6

A VETERAN EXPLAINS

October 18, 1932

X/103

The Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt,
Governor of New York,
Albany, New York.

My dear Mr. Roosevelt:

The Universal News Service today carries a despatch quoting from your letter to a Connecticut world war veteran, Dominick DeLucco, wherein you are quoted as follows:

> "I want to remind you that I served in the Department of the Navy, saw the war from both sides of the ocean, and am a Legionnaire and a member of other veterans' organizations myself."

Of course you would not consciously wish to give the false impression that you were a member of any organization to which you are not eligible to membership, and to which you did not belong; but if you are quoted correctly, you have given that impression to the Legionnaires of the United States.

As the member of the House of Representatives who introduced in Congress in 1919 a resolution creating The American Legion as a national and quasi governmental organization, and as one familiar with the constitution of the Legion, I must direct your attention to the fact that no individual is eligible for membership in The American Legion except those persons who served in the military or naval services of the United States during the period of the World War, and hold an honorable discharge from such service.

As you were not in the military or naval service of the United States during the World War, and do not hold an honorable discharge therefrom, you cannot be a Legionnaire. Furthermore, there is no such thing as an honorary membership in The American Legion—nothing but active membership.

The question might be only academic except that there is already so much confusion in some sections of the public mind as to the activities and ramifications of the Roosevelt clan. It might be easy for some citizens and even Legionnaires to believe that you actually saw active war service when they recall that your distinguished cousin resigned as Assistant Secretary of the Navy in 1898 so that he might go to the front in the war with Spain; and when they remember that your cousins, sons of Theodore Roosevelt, all enlisted in the World War, one of them making the supreme sacrifice.

Naturally, the Legion is jealous of its membership and this is the reason it has made its qualifications so strict. I am sure you will welcome this correction of the statement quoted by Universal Service.

(Signed) Royal C. Johnson

REPUBLICAN SERVICE LEAGUE
920 McCormick Bldg.,
CHICAGO

117 (copy 2) RSL 13

#104 X-E806
.P6

IS AMERICA GOING RED?

Address of Congressman Clare Gerald Fenerty of Philadelphia Over Stations of the NBC Blue Network, October 21, 1936

IT IS A CENTURY and a half since the clear-sighted founders of the American nation established a government whose dominant purpose was to secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity. They were aware, as keen students of government, that the attainment and perpetuation of that ideal depended not merely upon the form of government but upon the character of the people.

They foresaw the possible rise of glamorous personal leadership that would deceive even the elect, the displacement of law by current emotion, the danger of unwise action under temporary stress. and to avert these evils they devised certain safeguards, whereby the President, the Congress, the courts were all made subordinate to the voice of the people as annunciated in their Constitution.

These three branches of government, with officers who conscientiously swear to preserve the constitutional charter of our liberty, were rendered completely independent of one another in the patriotic belief that never would all three unite against the people or their Constitution. When one branch, such as the Executive, seeks to undermine the Constitution, or when perhaps he might, by favor or coercion, win the support of a complacent, supine Congress—there still remains another, the Supreme Court—to speak for the people and with the people's tongue to express their veto of any attempt at dictatorial power.

As long as these three branches of government remain vigorous and distinct, there is little likelihood that the people can be entirely or permanently robbed of their liberties. When, however, as George Washington wrote: "The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism," then

Gov Davey O Ohio #105

Mr. Chairman, distinguished Officials and Visitors, Ladies and Gentlemen -- fellow citizens of our reborn and rejuvenated Republic:

A great, constructive and socially-minded President has been renominated with enthusiasm by a militant and confident Democratic party. We are assembled here tonight to listen to his history-making speech of acceptance. Before presenting him to the listening multitude in the great state of Ohio, let us examine the record of the past eight years in calm and deliberate manner.

This campaign is not a contest between democrats and republicans in the ordinary sense. The rank and file of both parties are the same kind of folks, with the same joys and sorrows, the same hopes and tragedies, the same triumphs and heart-aches. They are affected alike for weal or woe by what government does or fails to do in their behalf.

The only difference is in the leadership, and the philosophy of that leadership. The few politically-minded republican leaders, who for the most part seek personal advantage, and who hastily climbed aboard the band-wagon of the Gentleman from Kansas, will raise a great hue and cry about saving the Constitution and preserving our institutions, which all good citizens are for. They will orate and gesticulate about other generalities in a frenzied effort to divert the attention of the people from their own eloquently tragic record.

The result of this campaign will be determined in the quiet of the firesides, by the calm and thoughtful citizens, who cannot be made to forget their agony and sufferings so easily.

Cam. 1936 - Repub. A.E806
.P6

#106

FOR RELEASE TO MORNING PAPERS MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1936

Address by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt
before the Hoosier Republicans,

Indianapolis, Indiana, January 26, 1936

- - - - - - -

U.S. - Pol. Govt. - 1933-

Fellow Republicans:

Three and a half years ago President Franklin D. Roosevelt was campaigning for election to the Presidency. I wish to quote to you certain of his statements then. In Pittsburgh on October 19, 1932, speaking of the nation, he said, "If, like a spendthrift it throws discretion to the wind, is willing to make no sacrifices at all in spending, extends its taxation to the limit of the peoples' power to pay, and continues to pile up deficits, it is on the road to bankruptcy".

The Democratic platform on which President Roosevelt ran has as one of its planks the following: "We advocate an immediate and drastic reduction of government expenditures by abolishing useless commissions and offices, consolidating departments and bureaus and eliminating extravagances, to accomplish a saving of not less than 25 percent in the cost of federal government".

At Albany in 1932 President Franklin Roosevelt said, "Let us have the courage to stop borrowing to meet continuing deficits. Stop the deficits".

In Pittsburgh President Roosevelt said, "I regard reduction in federal spending as one of the most important issues of the campaign".

Finally, I wish to cap these quotations by still another statement of his, made at Butte, Montana, in 1932. It runs: "Remember well, that attitude and method, the way we do things, not the way we say things, is nearly always the measure of our sincerity".

I agree with every statement that I have quoted from President Roosevelt during his campaign. I agree particularly with the last,

X-E806
.F6

#107

FOR RELEASE TO MORNING PAPERS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1936

Address by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt

before the

State Convention, Young Republican Clubs,
Oklahoma City, Okla., January 13, 1936

- - - - -

A great peril to democratic government lies in the fact that a well-turned phrase captures the imagination of the people, regardless of whether it be sound itself and regardless of whether the policies inaugurated in any sense lead towards its accomplishment. It is this weakness of the people on which demagogues play. They coin slogans and ride on them to power. Phrases of this sort are word traps in which the people are caught to their great danger and to the damage of the nation.

In 1932 tens of thousands of votes were made by the slogan "Happy Days Are Here Again", when the cold facts are that far from happy days being with us in the country there has been continual and great suffering. Furthermore the national administration, which rode into power with this phrase, by its policies has laid up grief and trouble for the American people, for your children and my children and their children after them.

Of all the phrases, the one most basely betrayed is that of the President, "an ampler life for all". In his pre-election campaign and in his speeches thereafter he has iterated and reiterated this phrase. He has announced it as the goal he was attaining.

It is a noble sentiment. Indeed, it is a sentiment that appeals to the better feeling and self-interest of the vast majority of any community. Fine words, however, amount to nothing unless they are backed by fine actions. Unless the policies undertaken are such as to

X-E806
.P6

108

FOR RELEASE TO MORNING PAPERS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1936

ADDRESS BY COLONEL THEODORE ROOSEVELT

ON ACCEPTING THE PRESIDENCY OF THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

CLUB FOR THE THIRD CONSECUTIVE TERM, NEW YORK, N.Y.

April 21, 1936.

- - -

Tonight for the third time you have honored me by electing me President of the National Republican Club. I accept with a deep sense of the responsibilities this means. Our Club today is not merely a Republican Club, any more than our Party is merely the Republican Party. The issues before the country are too vital to be confined to the conventional partisan political lines.

Underlying all governments since the beginning of time are two broad principles. The first is decentralization; the second, centralization. Decentralization, if carried to an extreme, spells anarchy; centralization, tyranny. Through the wisdom of those who founded this nation our Constitution was devised which struck a happy medium between these two and created a democracy. In order to do this they set up a series of checks and balances. Three independent branches of government were established, - the executive to administer the laws and operate the government; the legislative to pass the laws and provide funds; the judicial to interpret these laws. States were provided which in themselves were small commonwealths with similar governments and carefully reserved powers.

There are those who think that the Constitution is in itself sacred and should never be changed in any fashion. This is obviously foolish and was not the intention of those who made it, for they carefully provided the means whereby the people might change it and from time to time we have

X-E806
.P6

AMERICA'S LAST LAUGH

or, he that let go the goat

BY CHARLES STEVENS PARTRIDGE

...But the goat, on which the lot fell to be a scapegoat, shall be presented alive, to make an atonement, and to let him go for a scapegoat into the wilderness. And Aaron shall lay both his hands upon the head of the live goat, and confess over him all their iniquities, and all their transgressions in all their sins, putting them upon the head of the goat, and shall send him away by a fit man into the wilderness: and the goat shall bear upon him all their iniquities unto a land not inhabited; and he shall let go the goat in the wilderness and he that let go the goat shall cleanse himself and return into the camp...The Third Book of Moses Called Leviticus.

OF ALL THE COTTAGE INDUSTRIES Gossip is supremely a "natural." Its universality of appeal, the cheapness and plenty of its raw materials, its adaptability to cooperative effort, and the passionate hold it takes upon the most doltish: these qualities render gossip a function of primitive simplicity and instinctive force ranking with, and very little after, the hunger for food, the thirst for drink and the necessity of raiment and shelter.

The transition from e crude spinning-wheel, or handloom, or a pair of knitting needles, into some vast textile enterprise like the Amaskeag Mills, is a stupendous growth. It is a startling measure of the Industrial Revolution from Hand-Craft to Machine. But I offer this theorem, that, the simpler the cottage industry, the more involved, intricate and elaborate its development through the Industrial Revolution to its Machine Age capacity.

Thus, then, we find elementally simple Gossip, when developed into Machine Age Propaganda, an apparatus so complex and comprehensive as m conceal its engine, or central power house, and the transmission lines of its energy, and even its *prime* objective; much as we see a great textile industry, whose first purpose was to clothe and conceal, develop a fabric so sheer and diaphanous as to expose or at lease exhibit one spot, to the end that other spots, though they were naked, would seem hidden.

This subtle charm, when rendered in Propaganda, has the potency of a genie whose spell at once stimulates and soothes, whipping certain faculties into gigantic strength and eerie sensitivity the while it lulls other faculties into fatal stupor.

When the propaganda against Prohibition reached its full power, it was able to exhibit e thousand pleasing fancies and to conceal the one hard fact on which the long battle for Prohibition was based: That Alcohol, in whiskey, beer, wine, or whatever form, is a habit-forming drug, harmful in its immediate, deadly in its ultimate effects, and that, as it often destroys the individual, it may prove fatal to a people.

It was this central fact about Prohibition that Repeal Propaganda ceased to combat and ended by concealing. And it was largely through a concealment of that fact by Repeal propaganda that James A. Farley and his puppet, Franklin Roosevelt, came into power. They two were "personal drys," Farley a gum-chewer with the cud-like persistence of an ox; Roosevelt addicted to scrambled eggs, tragic symbol of American government as served up by Farley and Roosevelt.

The "personal dry" appeal of the Ruminant Farley and the Ovivorous Roosevelt was one element in e masterpiece of "build-up." There had already been created in the American mind the belief that the most contemptible hypocrite in politics was the "personal wet" who "talked dry" to win votes. Few realized e more dangerous hypocrite is the "personal dry" who "talks wet" to win votes: the "personal wet" who "talks dry" to win votes has at least this on his side, that he is warning people from, not toward, a dangerous evil.

Advocacy of Repeal by eminent "personal drys" was e terrific blow to the cause of Prohibition; advocacy of Repeal by the "personal drys" Farley and Roosevelt was a powerful build-up of the Farley-Roosevelt cause. For the big argument on behalf of Farley's puppet, Roosevelt, was his "disinterestedness," his freedom from ulterior motive, his detachment from selfish aim, his devotion to the general welfare.

Farley did e perfect job on Roosevelt. In the main that job has been to present Franklin Roosevelt as a wealthy aristocrat above the reach of corruption. As an aristocrat Roosevelt was, in propaganda's portraiture, a statesman who would not stoop to be a politician. As e rich man he was above price. As a "personal dry," a model of personal abstemiousness and austere rectitude, he was so much the moderate of men, by nature as well as by political choice, he was a "liberal."

Who, after that, could say, Is Roosevelt sincere? Is Roosevelt honest? To Americans with a reverence for their Governments and their Presidents, the questions seemed indelicate about this knightly blend of Swiss Family Robinson (Mr. R. Himself), Rin-Tin-Tin and The Young Lorenzo on a Moonlit Bank.

"Liberal": one of the masterstrokes of the Repeal propaganda was the fixing of that word upon any person opposed to Prohibition. The Repeal propaganda had already succeeded in branding all Drys as "hypocrites," "bigots," "Puritans." Then the Repeal propaganda fixed upon all Wets the term "Liberal." Liberal what?

Chiefly the "liberals" were politicians liberal with other people's money, liberal in squandering the tax-payers' wealth upon themselves and their families and hangers-on. Other "liberals" were liberal in using other people's money to erect huge banks of junk "higher than man has ever rented before" (or since). Yet others were liberal with front page adulation of themselves got by "Waying the Dry hypocrites."

But all of them thought they were Liberal Thinkers. Some whom Nature had denied the capacity, or Fate the necessity, to think bought brierwood pipes and struck attitudes and had themselves photographed thinking.

The true liberal thinking was done by people whose thinking-machines did not creak and whose thinking, therefore, made less noise in the public ear than did the "thinking" of the Professional Wets. For there were Professional Wets, like the little Baltimore boy, Mencken, who for years made e fat living out of baiting the Baptists and booing booze. And there was true liberal thinking on the Dry side.

Some of the great industrialists had become Drys by thinking, hard thinking, in terms of money as well as of morals. Some of these industrialists changed from the Dry side to the Wet side through thinking, hard thinking, liberal thinking in terms of morals as well as money. The defeatist wave engulfed them: they were beaten back to the Wet side by the feeling that it was useless longer to fight alcohol, useless because Push-Cart Corruption was stronger than Government.

Some of the great editors, some of the great lawyers—William Randolph Hearst and Elihu Root, for examples—were from first to last opposed to Prohibition.

True Liberals had no thought of destroying the American government just to repeal the Prohibition laws. Nor did there ever occur to them the ignoble scheme of bolding out Repeal—like a bottle to a drunkard—to be bought by the American people with self-enslavement.

But the pseudo-"Liberals" soon had e powerful army. Into the Push-Cart book-leg and racket putsch against the laws of the United States were thrown shock troops of press and, sometimes, of pulpit; "socialites" for girls to be photographed with; actors, playwrights, novelists, book-reviewers; sports writers (some of them operating under e Boo-Boo Hoff ceiling of mentality: Those himand-boo analysts who on an anticipated volume of noise picked Joe Louis and Brevity as sure things and pronounced Glenn Cunningham "washed up" and "through" when that marvellous runner *(splendide velox)* was readying himself for new achievements of speed and intelligence).

Life's revenges are mystical: some of the truly great scholars who unconsciously prostituted themselves to the interests of Push-Cart Culture became inoculated with the sloppiness of style characteristic of Push-Cart Culture. Great words like *shall* and *will*, *should* and *would*, and not, have almost disappeared from the written American language, and with them the graceful figure of speech called elision. Some of the brilliant writers of "literary gossip," who to this day "Way" Prohibition, have not spelled out *shall* or *will* or *should* or *would* or *not* in years—such a good deal like Ole Black Joe reviewing T. Bubbington Brown. And in the same spirit, some persons spit on the carpet to show they're perfectly at home. *Otium cum dignitate.*

And ebet breakdown of literature, art, business in the finer sense of trade and barter—that breakdown of everything decorous and comely hastened the end of Prohibition just as Repeal has completed the breakdown of the finer traditions of America. It is a terrible vengeance, that truly cultured Americans who stood to lose most by the breakdown of the finest standards of intelligence, and art, and honour, and noblesse oblige, and morals, did so much to help the Push-Carters accelerate that breakdown.

Push-Carters are willing to do away with the *shall's* and will's, the *should's* and *would's*, and the not's, of literature as of life at large: it is easier to ignore them than to learn them. I'd swap the best of Puritanism for the worst of Push-Carters, seemed the feeling of our sit-disant intelligentsia. "Prohibition is the antithesis to decency's hypocrisy, striving's the work."

To grab the Wet hand-wagon was the opportunists' big chance in 1932. Prohibition was then become the national alibi, the scapegoat for all the sins and all the iniquities, for all the faults and frailties, all the lacks and losses, poverty and hunger and raggedness and homelessness. Prohibition was the scapegoat to bear away the load of our iniquities and misfortunes unto a land not inhabited.

And Franklin Delano Roosevelt offered himself es the fit man to let go the goat in the wilderness; and the American people elected this Roosevelt to let go the goat in the wilderness, to take the scapegoat into a land not inhabited. Roosevelt let the scapegoat go in our own backyard. It was lewdness that the scapegoat was believed by the American people to be taking away into the wilderness; but the lawlessness was left with us.

"We are wetter than anybody," Roosevelt and Farley yelled. "Drink hearty, boys, we don't use it ourselves, but this is on the house! You have

A-E000
.P6

ADVANCE COPY
HOLD FOR RELEASE

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
BELLEVUE-STRATFORD HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CON-4
1936

* * *

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION - 1936

ADDRESS OF SENATOR JOSEPH T. ROBINSON, PERMANENT CHAIRMAN OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION, PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 24, 1936; 10:00 P.M.
(Subject to release only when delivery begins, no part of the same to be published in any manner prior to 10:00 P. M. June 24, 1936)

- - - - -

Chairman Robinson:

National campaigns heretofore usually have involved sharply defined issues on which political discussions have centered. The principal concern of the recent Republican Convention at Cleveland was to reconcile its candidate for the Presidency with the declarations embraced in its platform. It was not the first time in our history that a nominee, in advance of accepting the nomination, has placed his interpretation on the language employed, but it is the first instance in which a candidate by keeping silent on national public questions and after maneuvering himself into a position assuring his selection, has indicated a disposition to bolt on five or more subjects on which his party had spoken. It is also the first case in which the platform committee and Convention have anticipated the purpose of a prospective nominee to break away in a direction opposite to their movement by declaring that it would constitute a breach of public faith and of private honor should he fail or refuse to conform to the policies laid down for his guidance.

Republican leaders lately have shown tender, if too long delayed, appreciation for the platform on which the Democrats won the election of 1932.

Their speakers enter this campaign declaring that we have betrayed the country by failing to carry out the promises which at first they regarded as repugnant but which are now dear to the hearts of our opponents.

The Roosevelt Administration has faithfully complied with the spirit of the Chicago platform promises. If there has been partial departure as to the letter of the planks in that platform relating to economy and balancing the budget that failure is attributable to the constantly changing conditions and necessities, and to the guerrilla warfare of the Republican army.

DISASTROUS EFFECTS OF REPUBLICAN POLICIES

Because of the policies of three Republican Administrations extending over a period of twelve years, a condition existed March 4th, 1933, which cannot be adequately described. Breakdown was threatened in the Government of many states as well as in that of the nation. Millions of laborers were out of work. The

(See next page)

Bureau of Publicity, Democratic National Committee
766 National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

X-E806
.F6

C-10-1936

#117

FOR RELEASE TEN P. M.
EASTERN STANDARD TIME
TUESDAY, JANUARY 28.

ADDRESS OF HONORABLE JOSEPH T. ROBINSON, MAJORITY LEADER OF THE SENATE OVER THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, COAST TO COAST NETWORK, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 28, 1936, TEN O'CLOCK, EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Radio audience: I shall take for my text tonight Genesis, the 27th Chapter, Verse 22: "The voice is Jacob's voice but the hands are the hands of Esau."

Alfred E. Smith sought the Presidency in 1928 when a man who raised his voice on behalf of the great causes of social justice and Democratic principles was regarded by the stock ticker patriots with smug toleration or as a potential enemy of his country.

Governor Smith in 1928 waged a clean and honorable campaign in behalf of common men and women but he was swept down to defeat by greed and privilege hiding behind a murky and malodorous smokescreen. Greed supplied the 30 pieces of silver and passion brought about the base betrayal of fundamental American principles.

Now we are on the threshold of another national campaign with the same two armies facing each other along the battle line. The preliminary skirmishing is underway and what is our amazement to find Governor Smith enthroned in the camp of the enemy, warring like one of the Janizaries of old against his own people and against the men and women with whom he fought shoulder to shoulder in the past.

A few nights ago there was held in the City of Washington a banquet by the miscalled "American Liberty League" and the main attraction on that occasion was none other than our old friend, the "Happy Warrior" who won his spurs battling for the rights of the plain people.

Let me read to you a description of that occasion from a Washington newspaper:

"Jammed elbow to elbow, tailcoat to tailcoat, fluttery bouffant dress to sleek black velvet dress, the tables set so closely together in the main ballroom that the ushers in the Confederate grey mess coats and black pants scarcely could wiggle between the anti-New Dealers, Democrats and Republicans alike gathered to hear the magic rasping voice of Alfred E. Smith belabor the present administration."

(See next page)

Bureau of Publicity, Democratic National Committee
766 National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE AFTER 10:30 PM EST
WEDNESDAY, MAR. 4th

6-24-1936

SPEECH OF U.S.SENATOR ALBEN W. BARKLEY, OF KENTUCKY, OVER THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING SYSTEM NATION-WIDE NETWORK, FROM WASHINGTON, D.C., 10:30 P.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME, MARCH 4, 1936.

ROOSEVELT'S REBUILDING RECORD

This is the third anniversary of the inauguration of Franklin D. Roosevelt as President of the United States.

So many momentous events have transpired since that historic occasion and we have travelled so far away from the circumstances which confronted us on that day, that it is difficult to realize how short these past three years have been.

Because of the limitations of time which have been set for me, I shall not be able to speak in great detail of the events with which we have had to deal, or the manner in which we have dealt with them, since the present Administration assumed control of the national government. I shall be able only to draw the picture before you in its outlines, leaving your memory and your experience to fill in the spaces which I cannot undertake this evening.

It is not my purpose simply to defend the Roosevelt Administration, or the New Deal, as it has come to be known in the minds of the people. The object of my address is to proclaim the New Deal and the Roosevelt Administration, which are identical terms, as the most constructive and far-reaching program attempted by any administration within the memory of any of us, and the most effectively responsive to the demands of a great emergency that was ever inaugurated as the result of any emergency in this or in any country.

In order to study logically and intelligently the wisdom of the remedies which have been administered, we should first diagnose the ailments from which the country suffered when the Roosevelt Administration came into power.

I shall first discuss the most fundamental and indispensable occupation in this or in any country, to wit: agriculture.

Everybody who knows anything about the subject knows that there never has been and never can be any genuine or permanent prosperity when agriculture languishes. Cities and factories and financial institutions may falter or collapse. They can be rebuilt. But when the well-being of agriculture and the attractions and satisfactions of farm life no longer exist, it is only a short step to the decline of the nation in which such a condition prevails.

(See next Page)

A-E806
.P6

Speech of

Senator Alben W. Barkley,
Temporary Chairman of the Democratic National Convention
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
June 23, 1936.

#113

- - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Convention:

We have assembled, as we have done for more than a century, to justify in government a liberalism designed to promote those primal and inalienable rights which outweigh all political formalism and all conceptions of special privilege.

We are assembled here not merely to defend but to proclaim the New Deal, as the surest highway to that "Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness," to which Thomas Jefferson devoted his life and Franklin D. Roosevelt is consecrating every fiber of his immortal spirit.

We meet in the fullness of national responsibility in all branches of the government save one, and with a record of performance never equalled in the history of the Republic; and on that record we stand before the American people without apology and without retreat.

We meet to rename, and subsequently to re-elect, to the highest office within our gift a man whose build-up is his record.

As we survey the picture which the world presents and contemplate the four tragic years just prior to 1933, and the slow but steady progress of our country under this Democratic Administration, we are moved by a sense of profound gratitude that the nation today looks into the future with eyes that see within reach the goal of a happier and more abundant life for all our people.

We come to this convention in the name of a Democracy which is national in its historic background, in its approach to and willingness to deal in a national way with problems that are national in their scope.

We recognize the complexity of modern life. We covet no power that would deprive the states of the right to deal locally with local responsibilities. These are adequate to consume the energies of all who are willing to devote themselves to their solution.

But we recognize the undeniable and self-evident fact that our growth in territory, population, wealth, the means of production, distribution and consumption and the facilities of transportation and communication which have knitted the American people into a nation, certain great vital questions affecting the daily lives of the people as a whole have been projected into our economic and social structure.

These vital questions cannot be stubbornly avoided or their solution long delayed by any political party or any administration which has an adequate sense of its responsibility to the people.

Political organizations are neither created nor justified merely as means of obtaining public office. Their justification lies along in affording a means of expression and desire, as well as a focus of responsibility, in the administration of public affairs.

Thomas Jefferson is often misrepresented by those who pay to him the dubious homage of the lip as having said "That government is best which governs least."

From all the volumes which Jefferson wrote it is indeed

Bureau of Publicity, Democratic National Committee
768 National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

AE 59
.P6

C-28
1936

#114

FOR RELEASE A. M. PAPERS,
MARCH 13.

ADDRESS OF SENATOR JOSEPH T. ROBINSON, MAJORITY LEADER OF THE SENATE, OVER THE NATIONAL NETWORK OF THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM ON THE NIGHT OF MARCH 12, 1936, FROM 8:30 to 9:00 P. M., Eastern Standard Time.

BOONDOGGLING AND BUDGET BALANCING IN RELATION TO PROSPERITY.

Records which cannot be questioned disclose the existence of higher business levels during the early part of 1936 when compared with the same period for 1935.

The February Department Store report of the Federal Reserve Board showed sales during February of this year 13% above those in February, 1935.

Steam railway freight revenues for the year 1935 exceeded those in 1934 by more than $155,000,000.00. Passenger revenues increased approximately $12,000,000. Railway employment was augmented more than 6% for February, 1936 compared with the same month in 1935.

Labor Department statistics disclose a 32% decline in employment from April, 1930 to April, 1933 and a decrease in payrolls during the same period of 53%. Industrial employment is shown to have risen 31% between April, 1933 and December 1935 and the industrial payrolls have increased 61% during the same time.

Do you know why agriculture and industry are making such rapid strides back to prosperous conditions under the wise policies of the Roosevelt administration? There is no occasion to repeat once again the dreary economic picture which prevailed when this administration came into power. It has been done elsewhere and done well and the people are acquainted with the facts.

During the Hoover administration approximately 900,000 farms were sold either for delinquent taxes or under mortgage foreclosure. Do you realize what that means? The American farmers, among the hardest-working men in the world, were being turned from their homes in the midst of plenty like exiles because a Republican administration was unable to manage properly our economic policies.

The Roosevelt administration broke the curve of deflation and started the spiral upwards. How was this done? Simply by building up for the farmers a decent income. It substituted industrial activity for industrial stagnation. Our present enviable position in world economics is a direct result of Roosevelt policies. Don't let anyone tell you otherwise.

Every business page in every newspaper daily proclaims by its headlines that our people are again on the road to prosperity and the emergency is receding farther and farther into history. Our political foes cannot dispute the facts, but, driven by political necessity, they seek to belittle the administration that made success a fact and not a dream. So they are sniping at every policy, every step

(see next page)

Bureau of Publicity, Democratic National Committee
766 National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

A-E.C.U
.F6

FOR RELEASE A.M. PAPERS,
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22.

C-44
1336

#115

ADDRESS OF SENATOR BENNETT CHAMP CLARK OF MISSOURI OVER THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY'S NATION-WIDE NETWORK, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 21, 1936, AT 10:45 P.M., E.S.T.

* * * * *

The American people are to decide this year the momentous issue of whether they desire to return to reactionary policies which led to the tragic disasters of the Hoover administration or to follow the path of progress and recovery under Franklin D. Roosevelt. The settled purpose of the dominant Old Guard elements to return to the policies which proved so calamitous to the nation is shown by their frantic efforts to select a candidate so colorless and so little known to the country that they hope to unite for him the jangling, discordant and hopelessly antagonistic forces which make up the opposition to President Roosevelt.

The voters of the United States can decide this issue by soberly and dispassionately making a comperison between conditions as they were on that stormy day in 1933 when Mr. Roosevelt took office and conditions as they are today. All who hunger and thirst for the abundance of the era of Hoover prosperity should vote for the Republican nominee. All should vote for Roosevelt and Garner who prefer the situation as it is today when after toiling painfully back from the depths of the pit into which we had been cast by the statesmanship of Hoover and his predecessors there is unmistakable and overwhelming evidence of recovery on every hand.

The time limitations of this period do not permit me to describe in detail the events which led up to the collapse of the Hoover administration. The outline is familiar to us all.

During the World War there was an enormous waste of blood and treasure throughout the world. At its end bankruptcy or its equivalent, utter lack of financial stability in international relations, suspicion, jealousy, rancorous hates, breaking down of morale was on every hand.

The United States as the leading creditor nation deliberately pursued the part of aggressor with all the world. Through retaliation by other countries international trade was practically ended. We cornered the gold supply of the world and while properly demanding pay of debts owed us by other nations we set up tariff walls and embargoes to prevent them from paying in the only medium in which they could pay which was in goods and commodities.

Woodrow Wilson retired from the Presidency after having successfully conducted the greatest war in history, involving the expenditure of billions of dollars. Upon his retirement not even his bitterest partisan opponent ever dared even to intimate that every dollar of those sums had not been properly spent or that as

(see next page)

X-E166
.P6

Released for Publication
Morning Papers, Feb. 21, 1936.

1615 Rhode Island Avenue
Washington, D. C.

Radio Address of Hon. Gifford Pinchot,
Former Governor of Pennsylvania, from
Washington, D.C., over the Columbia
Broadcasting System, February 20, 1936
at 10:45 P.M.

IT MAKES A DIFFERENCE TO YOU

Washington is a long way from most of you who are listening in. And while you hear a great deal about the actions of Congress, and the big speeches of big men who are in office or who would like to be in office, you don't hear so much about how the wheels of Government are grinding. It isn't easy for you to find out whether they are grinding smoothly, or whether or not you are getting a dollar's worth of service from your Government for every tax dollar you pay.

And whether you are or not makes a difference to you.

In the past the American people haven't cared so very much about whether the Government at Washington was producing a dollar's worth of service for every dollar spent, or only the worth of a lead nickel or a thin dime.

If you could show that a public servant had stolen a thousand dollars, you got all the public attention you wanted. But if you showed that a public servant had wasted a million dollars, that left the American people cold. They were too busy with their own affairs to get excited over a little thing like that.

They didn't seem to see that it was their million that was wasted. They didn't realize that it came out of their pockets, and that it was their work that didn't get done because of the waste. So they just didn't care.

Them was the happy days, if you like, when the sverage man could afford to be careless about what became of his taxes. He didn't feel the pinch, then.

But it's different today. Today, for the first time in my experience, people are really taking an interest in how their affairs--their Government affairs--are managed. They and you are getting convinced that whether or not your Government gives you a dollar's wortn of service for every dollar spent makes a difference--a difference that you can feel.

When Theodore Roosevelt was in Washington, the Government of the United States ran like a well oiled machine--like an automobile in its first ten thousand miles. It was Model 1910, up to the minute, full of pep, and it gave the biggest mileage ever known for every gallon that went into the tank.

Every public servant knew just where he was headed and just what he was expected to do. And if he couldn't do it, or wouldn't do it, somebody that could and would deliver the goods was put in his place.

Today, when Franklin D. Roosevelt is at the head of the Government, every nut is loose (and that goes double), every joint squeaks, the steering wheel is out of kilter, the brakes are on the bum, the front wheels are wobbly, the whole machine rattles like a truckload of milk cans, and the mileage per dollar is simply disgraceful.

.P6

#117

What I Think Of Franklin D. Roosevelt

By Tom O. Ellison

Dedicated to the American People

In 1929 during President Hoover's administration our country weat into a great financial crisis; those were the darkest daye in the hietory of our country; we staggered over the desert of bankruptcy; no one can eetimate the anguish of that time. A number of our millionaires found themselves penniless; palaces were exchanged for cottagee; the aged man who had spent his life in hard labor and thought he had accumulated enough to support him seif in old age, and leave a little something to his children and grandchildren found they were in the worst of poverty; our banks were closing their doore; railroads were going into the bands of receivers, stocks were shrinking from par to worthless paper, our streets and highways were crowded with idle and hungry men. Then Franklin Roosevelt was elected Preeldent of our country to take charge of this awful condition. When this great master-mind took his seat la the presidential chair he saw that millions upon millions would need to be borrowed to relieve our country of this deplorahle condition. He knew this would result in an enormous national debt but my friends this debt will be paid; and the holders of the debt have mortgage upon the North American continent, and it is on record.

All of the acres of cotton, coro and wheat, are a guarantee that tho mortgage will he paid. All our three hundred thousand miles of electric and steam railroads are a guarantee that the deht will he paid. All our pine trees standing the deep forest waiting for the woodsman's axe, are a guarantee that the deht will be paid. All our gold hidden in cur gold mlaes awaiting the miners pick is a guarantee that the deht will be paid. All our childrea beading over their booke studying are a guarantee that the debt will be paid. Every good man and every good woman who voted for our great benefactor, philosopher and statesman, Franklin D. Roosevelt, are a guarantee that the debt will be paid.

I hope that every true, loyal, patriotic citizen appreciates our great President as I do. I believe they do. I think that Franklin Delano Roosevelt has made an excellent President during these deplorahle times. I am sure that if he had not stepped and took our Nation's affairs three years ago and fed the hungry, poor and the unemployed through our relief agencies, we would have a revolution in our country and our country would not he suitable to live in for the next 20 years.

Some of the multi-millionaires are complaining about the enormous taxes that they are paying, but they must remember, if the revolution had come it would have been like Russian and old Mexico; they would not only have lost most of their property but they stood a chance to lose their lives also. Just think how our president has administered the government during these deplorahle times. Just think how nicely he has overcome all of these difficulties—how smoothly he has ironed out all these wrinklee of trouble, how grandly he ie getting our wheels of industry into motion again, how wonderful he has piloted the great ship through the awful storm and as the storm has been to recede over the horizon of despair. I am sure that I can see the inevitable dawn of prosperity. There was so many failures, so much property that went into the hands of the receivers, there was so much [illegible] and so much bankrupt-ror the streets of the cities of the French country ran with blood; the French people almost sank to the bottom of the pit of barbarism. and this was the time that the young Napoleon Bonaparte stepped into power and with his cannon mowed down the moh in the streets of Paris. What happeaed to the French people could have happened to the American people, and I helleve it would have happened had it not been for cur great president, for, my friends, hungry men do aot know or respect any laws; the poor, the rich, in fact, the people in every walk of life, should not only be thankful to our great president, but they should he grateful. Words should not speak our gratitude for what has been done for our country; for the American people to desert this grand and gallant leader in the next election it is as if though soldiers would desert their general on the battlefield. Roosevelt became one of our greatest men, despite having been born wealthy and in high social standing; I say in spite of these things, because wealth and position are generally the enemies of genius, destroyers of talent. Poverty is generally a blessing. The majority of the master-minds of this country have been reared la absolute poverty. Majority of the famous people of the world have climbed the ladder to the shinning summit of ambition, are the ones that started at the first round. It is hard for the rich to resist the thousands of allurements of pleasures and so I say that Roosevelt, in spite of having been born wealthy, became great. This brave and tender man in every walk of life is oak and rock and eunshine; he is love and flowers; he is the friend of the poor and oppressed. He is the first president of our country that did turn Wall Street and the hig multimillionairee the cold shoulder aad he has lent a loving and helping hand to the poor, hungry and unemployed. Franklin D. Roosevelt has been the real savior of America; if you do not know how Roosevelt saved the banks, ask any hanker and he will tell you; when he took office there were at least 25,000,00 idle men in our country; now that number has heen reduced to 10,000,000. Wheat was 20 cents a bushel, now it is 90 cents a bushel and cotton was five cents a pound, now it is eleven cents a pound; in fact when Roosevelt took office, everything the farmer and the stockman had to sell was under the cost of production. Now they are making a profit on everything they raise. The majority of our factories were being operated with a loss, hut now they are heing operated on profit. Roosevelt has prevented millions upon millions of people from being hungry; to accomplish this great good the government has spent somethiag like $8,000,000.000 hut not withstanding the fact to say of the least ten times that amount has heen added to the wealth and welfare of our country since Roosevelt took office and yet we spent $25,000,000 000 00 on the World War and there was nothing said. We also let the foreign countries have $10,000 000,000.00 that we never will get back, and we left 100 000 of our boys dead on the European battlefields and hrought hack 300,000 that were crippled for life.

I sincerely hope that the time will come when wers will be no more.

My friends, do not he misled by the false criticism that you hear; hack to Liberty back to state rights, hack to the constitution; that propaganda that has been put out by the old gang are their forerunner that have been looting the country ever since the close of [illegible] only people made statutes. When it comes to an actual test or a real crisis the gun is the only high or supreme law.

Suppose that Franklin D. Roosevelt sat with his arms folded and did aot do anything hut draw his salary like some of cur presidents did and what would have been the results? And you know, and I know, and every intelligent person knows that the American people would have been lucky if they had anything left, that they could call their country. Now, my friends, all you have to do, is to open the pages of history and you will see that the World's greatest heroes and the greatest characters died in sorrow, died in poverty, died an outcast, died in prison, died locked la irons, died from an assassin's bullet, died being buroed at the stake, died from being crucified upon a cross. Woodrow Wilson, our great war president and one of the greatest statesmen that ever lived, died in sorrow; Shakespeare the greatest of the human race was not appreciated in his lifetime, died in poverty; Thomas Paine, one of the greatest men that ever lived, gave our country it's name, "United States of America," and assisted Thomas Jefferson in writing the Declaration of Independence in the war of 1776.

Thomas Paine wrote two books, "The Crisis," "The Rights of Man" after the dark, somber gloom of the Valley Fnrge, when it looked like the etruggle was useless and the treasure and hlood had been spent in vain, those two books rose like glittering stars over the horizon of despair, Thomas Paine died a forgotten outcast; Copernsclus, the discoverer of our Solar System died in exile and in the worst of poverty.

Columbus, the discoverer of America died in locked iroas; Bruao was burned to death at the stake in the streets of Rome for discovering that the world is round; Abraham Lincoln died from an assassin's bullet after he freed the slaves; Jesus Christ, the son of God, the Saviour of the World, the Prince of Peace come to the world to bring the sweet message of love died crucified upon the cross.

Now, my friends, I do know there are enough good, honorable and sensible men and there is enough good, sweet, and tender-hearted women in our country that will prevent Franklin D. Roosevelt from heing defeated President of the United States in the election.

I notice that the Republican Presidential Candidates are getting their selves in conditioa for the coming political campaign; some are writing speeches, some are writing articles to papers and magazines, others are delivering political speeches; I read a great oration delivered hy one of these great oratorical geniuses the other day; he was the greatest orator of the present timo; Patrick Henry, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster and the silver tongued William Jennings Bryan wasn't near in his class if I understood his great oration right was to tell the American people that everything that President Franklin D. Roosevelt had done was wrong, but if the American people would elect him president of the country, everything he did would be right. I have one request to ask of you Republican candidates, next time you write an article or deliver a speech please tell the American people what an awful, horrible, deplorable condition you Republicans got this country into before you turned it over to Franklin D Roosevelt.

Now, my friends, when I think of the poor, motherless little children, poor little homeless children, poor little children in poverty. [illegible] the clutches of his greed such enormous wealth, it is entirely past my comprehension. I do not see how they can do it, and yet these will be the men who will be spending their millions to help defeat and crush Roosevelt in the next Presidential elcetion, because he has lent a loving, helping hand to the poor people of the country; they are the men that are accusing Franklin D. Roosevelt of being a socialist, a red, a dictator; In my judgment, a dictator is really a good thing; when we are in trouble they get things done. Ahraham Lincoln was almost a dictator during the Civil War. I am a Southerner myself; my grandfathers on both sides owned eomething like fifty slavee, but Abraham Lincoln, in my judgment was one of the grandest, greatest, best and kindest men ever to sit in the presidential chair, he will always he remembered as the man who freed the chattel slaves, hut we have had some vory had wage slavery in our country and Franklin D. Roosevelt has done more to improve the condition of the wage slave in our country than any man that sat in the President's chair.

Human slavery has been practiced hy all the countries at some time. All of our forefathers have heea guilty of that stigma of disgrace. There isn't anyone that opposes human slavery la all its forms any more than I do; there isn't anyoae that loves liberty, charity and justice any more than I do.

Franklin D. Roosevelt knows that a country that isn't suitahle for its citizens to live in, will eventually be a country that will not be suitahle for any of its citizeas to live in. Franklin D. Roosevelt knows that happiness is the only true ohject in life, he knows the way to be happy is to make others so.

Franklin D. Roosevelt has worked as long as sixteen hours in his office, trying hie hest to make the American people happy.

I want to see the President of my country with enough power so he caa accomplish the great and grand things that should be accomplished; I am not afraid of dictatorship. There isn't any reigning family in our country; we are all Kings and Queens; the honest baliot hox is open to every American citizen and every intelligent person knows if the president of our country does extremely wrong, he can be impeached. That is to say that he can he discharged like any other working man.

Franklin D. Roosevelt is known all over the world as the American Apostle. He ie like an armed warrior, like a plumed knight, like Caesar and Mussolini, he ie robed with absolute power, yet never uses is except on the side of mercy. He is one of the greatest and grandest man that was ever president of the United States and a man loved hy the rich and worshipped hy the poor.

I helieve there is more real sweet human sympathy and a greater desire to help each other in our country than in all the rest of the world together.

Under Roosevelt's Administration the elderly people that are in poverty will soon be receiving their old age pension and then they can retire and spend their last few years on earth in perfect peace; our country is covered with asylums for the aged, the helpless the insane, the orphans and the wounded soldiers.

I remember when Galveston, Texas was destroyed by the awful storm, the next mornnig, ten thousand lay dead in the streets from drowning. Telegrams hegan to come from every village, every town, every city in the United [illegible] nite fairness. The wealthy men and women of our country are willing to be taxed so the poor children can he educated and every child that walks beneath our flag has a chance to get a high school polished educatioa.

Majority of our state governors a number of our United States Senators and even some of the Presidents of our country have been reared at the sad hut loving hreast of real poverty; when a poor working man goes home to his family with the sweat rolling off hie face and he takes his little boy up in his arms and he knowe the free schools are open to him; he knows under our flag his little boy has an equal right with any wealthy man's boy he knows that his little boy can accomplish anything the wealthy man's boy can accomplish; He knows that his little boy may become one of the grandest, greatest and most famous mea in our country some day; those sweet thoughts running through his mind makes this life worth while; it makes every drop of perspiration rolling off his honest face a glittering jewel of his life.

Under our grand old flag the rudest hut is protected just the same as the marhle castle. Uader our flag the weak, the innocent and defenseless are protected and the strong and powerful must obey.

Under our grand old flag it is equal rights to all and special privileges to none; Our grand old flag represents the suffering of the past and the glories yet to be; it was once said it was better to be a Roman than to be a king. I had rather be born and reared la the Grend old United States and live and have the grand old stars and stripes waving over my head than to be any king on any throae.

I love my country and the grand old flag hecause I love liberty; I do not pretend to have climbed even with the heights of intellect; I do not pretend to have measured the depths of the infinite sea of wisdom; I haven't any knowledge of what the future may bring forth; I cannot conceive of the great and grand inventions that are yet to be; I haven't any conception of the great and grand accomplishments that will he accomplished in the years to come, hut I do know coming from the endless space of time there cannot be a greater hlessing or a grander glory than liberty and labor for my country.

What has made our great country? Liherty and lahor. I want every man and woman of toil; I want every farmer while he is mowing his fields; I want every stockman while he is taking care of his herds upon the pastures and plains, I want every miner that goes down into the mines to dig for the precious metals; I want every kind father and mother that are rearing their little children with tender, loving care, I want all of them to know that they are adding wealth, glory and happiness to our great country.

Every true, loyal patriotic American citizen should be proud to know that we have the greatest, the grandest, wealthiest, most powerful and best country on earth, and we have our great air fleet, our great navy and our great army to protect our shares

My friends, just think what a glorious country that we have. Our great fields cultivated, 300,000 milee of steam and electric rail roads, 26,000,000 automobiles running over our great paved highways, our great cities, millions upon millions of beautiful homes, 130,000,000 of well educated, highly cultured and happy people. We not only should be thankful, but we should be grateful. Words should not speak our gratitude. Oh: our great republic, the great-

X-E806
.P6

ROOSEVELT #118

and

"THE LITTLE RED SCHOOL HOUSE"

What the National Administration Has Done for Schools and Education

50,000 school buildings, or one in every five in the United States, repaired or improved in some way under Federal Emergency Relief or Civil Works Administrations.

2,813 public schools in 48 states built, added to or repaired with assistance from Public Works Administration to the amount as of March 21, 1935 of $284,000,000.

Public Works Administration assistance given to 219 colleges and universities, 35 libraries and 21 other educational institutions.

More than half of the public school construction in the United States being financed through PWA.

Rural schools in 33 states enabled to keep going by grants from Federal Emergency Relief Administration funds.

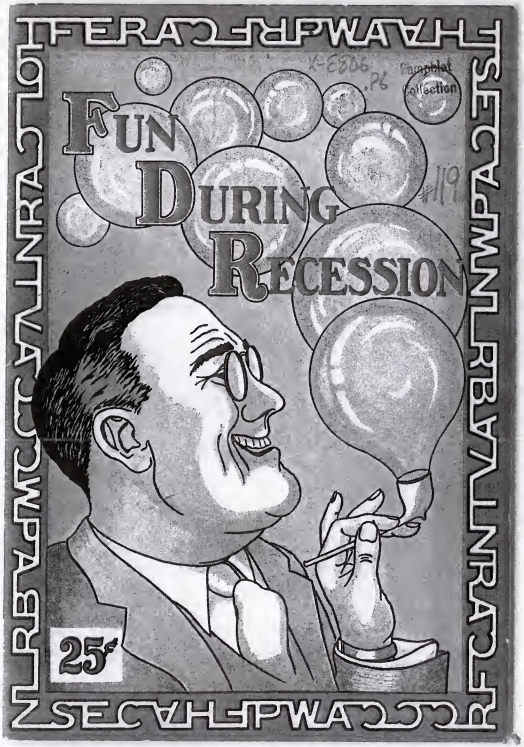
500,000 illiterate adults taught to read and write as result of adult educational program.

60,000 needy children under school age cared for in nursery schools.

290,000 high school, college and graduate students helped to continue their studies.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
766 National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

Copy 2


FUN
DURING
RECESSION
25¢

X-E806
P6

One flag, the American flag; One language, the language of the Declaration of Independence; One loyalty, loyalty to the American people.

#120

LET'S TAKE A LOOK AT THEIR RECORD

A Discussion of

NEW DEALISM

by

FRANK KNOX

Republican Candidate for Vice-President

After you have read this, please pass it on to someone who should vote for Landon and Knox

Additional copies of this pamphlet may be obtained from
THE LITERATURE DISTRIBUTION SECTION
REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
CHICAGO, ILL.

A-E806
.P6

From: Alf M. Landon
c/o Boston University
(E.R.Mosely)
(178 Newbury St,Boston)

June 12, 1939
Telephone: KENmore 2830

#121

TEXT OF ADDRESS TO BE GIVEN BY

FORMER GOV. ALF M. LANDON

at

Massachusetts Women's Republican Club

Tuesday Noon, 46 Beacon St.

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY AFTERNOON, June 13, 1939 ONE O'CLOCK AND AFTER

A few months ago I received a letter from a southern Democrat, who wrote that he had once read that I was a small business man. The writer inquired if I still was. I replied that his information was correct, and that under the policies of the present national administration I was getting smaller every day.

In that, of course, I am no different than thousands of others all over the land and that is part of the tragic situation in which we find ourselves. This administration has not pulled us together. Our business proceeds haltingly, without the confidence that is needed to make use of our resources and give our people jobs.

The political strategy of the President, has constantly been one of giving us a devil to hate. Latterly he has extended this strategy to members of his own party in the congress.

As the famous "quarterback", he has called signal after signal that has failed to get men back to work. His open field running, up to date, has been dashing from one side of the field to the other, making wide lateral gains, but no first downs. During all this time he has been abusing the officials, the newspaper men, and others. Now, apparently, the President doesn't think much of his fellow Democrats, for he is turning on his team mates.

This is the last quarter for the Administration. Every man must play his position, if the team is going to have any punch. Instead of encouraging teamwork, the Chief Executive requires that equally able, distinguished, and experienced Democrat leaders must subordinate themselves to his will, or get off his team. As a result, it looks as though he is losing a lot of his good tackles and halfbacks.

Despite expressions of confidence by trade associations and business executives, most business men are operating on a day to day basis. They are aware of the artificial nature of sporadic advances, which temporarily occur in commodity prices, volume of business and employment. Furthermore, the prospects are too good that the Chief Executive and his advisers will change their minds several times in the course of a year on vital questions affecting business employment. Just look at the dizzy

- more -

#122 .P6
PAMPHLET COLLECTION
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Too Much Roosevelt

★

Ten Cents Per Copy

★

By L. P. BUROKER

#123

Minneapolis, April 10th, 1940.

Dear Sir:

I am sending you enclosed a copy of my 12-page poem, "Priming The Pump." If you believe like hundreds of other expert salesmen and store proprietors that this poem will be the fastest and most profitable seller when the campaign really gets under way, then order your supply in time.

Though I have received many orders for from 100 to 100,000 copies to be delivered in May, I advise you, that it is too early yet to expect the immense sales which will roll in later. Frankly I expect to sell more than 10 million copies, all signs point to an unexcelled demand for this poem from Republican campaign committees, churches, individual political candidates, patriotic societies, cigar stores, book stores, newsstands and others.

I have done nothing so far to distribute it except getting agents in a few states, so territory is open, and huge profit will be made by the right men, who will spend a little on advertising in local papers.

Here are a few expressions from Republican national leaders:

Honorable Herbert E. Hoover's secretary, Mr. Edward Richard, writes March 29th, 1940:

"Mr. Hoover has asked me to acknowledge your letter of March 21st, which reached him at Palo Alto, and to thank you for the poems enclosed therein. He hopes that you will have large success in their distribution . . ."

Honorable Natl. Chairman John D. M. Hamilton writes July 14, 1939:

"I enjoyed "Priming the Pump" very much and think that it might well produce a desirable affect if given sufficient distribution . . ."

U. S. Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg writes March 7th, 1939:

". . . I am greatly interested in what you have written. Evidently you have done a great amount of work upon your long poem. I am sure it has great value . . ."

Chairman Donald W. Hornbeck of The Young Republican National Federation writes, January 24th, 1940:

"Your pamphlet "Priming the Pump" is a most enjoyable publication. I agree with Chairman Hamilton when he says 'it might well produce a desirable effect if given sufficient distribution' . . . I am returning his letter herewith."

Rev. Wm. B. Riley, L.L.D., Pastor First Baptist Church, Minneapolis, President World's Fundamentalist Association, writes March 16, 1940:

"My dear Arnild: When you gave me, this morning, your poem, 'Priming the Pump,' I was so busy I didn't take time to look at it. Now that I have seen it, I recognize this poem as one that has gone the rounds of the country, and it is one poem that people have read (referring to a one and one-half page abbreviated extract of 'Priming the Pump'), so I'll take back what I said, that people don't read poetry. This is both cute and good . . . I imagine our book store in the basement of the church would be glad to handle it."

Letter from Dr. Riley March 25, 1940, says in part: "Now concerning your poem, put in this commendation from me:

"'PRIMING THE PUMP' by Einar C. K. Arnild is not only a keen piece of satire, but an instance where satire and essential truth combine. . ."

Governor Harlan J. Bushfield, South Dakota, writes June 26, 1939:

"I have received your favor enclosing copy of your poem 'Priming the Pump,' which I have read with interest and amusement. May I suggest that you submit one of these pamphlets to J. D. Coon, our Republican State Chairman, for his consideration."

I have sold several orders to employers for free distribution to their workers. A small ad in Billboard, Feb. 24th, is all I have done to sell first 200,000 copies and get sole distributors in two states.

"Priming the Pump" sells fine at Republican meetings and open air picnics, many have been sold at 25c each, but price is now reduced to 10c to accommodate the universal demand. **Book stores and other stores on main streets should display it prominently in their window,** as it is **an impulse item and will not sell otherwise.** Display posters in 3 colors showing front cover may be had for 3c each plus postage.

As repeating sales have been very large, agents are advised to stamp their name and address in space provided on inside back cover, then watch the customers come in to get a copy. With purchase of 100,000 copies or more the agent's name and address may be printed without extra charge in this space, also price of either 25c or 10c may be printed on front cover, according to preference of the buyer, **in which case my address will be omitted.**

Tell your friends in other states and get them to buy in quantiy lot with you so as to get the cheapest price. Dealers showing results will be given full protection and may obtain sole distributors rights for their state. Buy your supply now before the rush starts. Then put them on the market about May 15th-June 1st, and you will be amazed at the sales and profits you will make.

Agents having sole state distributor's right are fully protected, all orders and inquiries will be referred to them.

Einar C. K. Arnild,
911 Sixth Ave. So.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

Confidential Price List

1 Dozen	$ 1.00
100 Copies	4.00
500 Copies	18.50
1,000 Copies	35.00
5,000 Copies	150.00
10,000 Copies	280.00
25,000 Copies	685.00
50,000 Copies	1,350.00
100,000 Copies	2,250.00
1,000,000 Copies	17,500.00

(Send Dollar bill with order.)

All prices exclusive of shipping expenses. F.O.B. Minneapolis, Minn.

#124 PX-E606
.P6

(1941?)

The reaction against President Roosevelt that has become evident in the last few months had its genesis at a meeting of big business leaders in Chicago just after the defeat of Landon and Knox in 1936.

To see the present picture in its true light and to understand the strategy that has been employed by the other side since that time, it is necessary to recall that at that time the President was at the height of his power not only at Washington but in 46 of the 48 states. For eight years the opposition had attempted to destroy his power by attacking him at Washington, where he enjoyed the greatest [redacted] of perhaps any President in history, and each attack not only failed but reacted with the public against the attackers. influence

Recognizing these facts, someone among the Big Business advisers, said to have been Bruce Barton, came to the very obvious conclusion that the only way to lessen the power of President at Washington was to employ the oldest political strategy known to man -- the backfire. This meant carrying the fight against the President into every state, county, town, village, and beat in the United States; to destroy the power of the President at Washington by destroying it piecemeal at the source of his power.

As a means of accomplishing this, the Chicago meeting devised, and Big Business has since put into execution, what has been perhaps the most brilliantly conceived, well financed, and skillfully executed propaganda campaign ever attempted by man, with the possible exception of Hitler's campaign for the Nazification of Europe.

It was a complete blueprint for a return to the old order that has reached into every industrial plant, business house, farm, governmental office and home in the United States day after day, week after week, month after month, a nd year after year for six years. The results, which w e will outline, tell the story of its effectiveness.

Following this program unerringly, Money Power has marched out of the wilderness step by step until it now bids fair, unless a counter-campaign is set up to stop it, to entrench itself just as impregnably as when President Roosevelt drove the money changers from the temples of commerce, finance and government in 1932.

With the stark realism that has characterized this entire program, the Republican Party and the outmoded political technique of its wornout politicians, ward heelers and bosses were recognized as incapable of destroying the President's power. So it was decided to consolidate into a loose framework, without a poltical party label, all the elements in the country dissatisfied with the Roosevelt administration, whether Democratic, Republican, Communist, Socialist, Labor, Negro or what not. The President had come into power by taking his a dherents from all the elements in the country dissatisfied with Hooverism, principally the farmers, labor and the neutral millions. The business fraternity, the neutral millions, the farmers and labor, in the order named, therefore became the

l goals of the Big Business propaganda campaign.

X-E807 #125

The Case Against

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

#126 X-E 807

4 - OCT 3 1
Copy ____ 1962

THE

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

HYDE PARK, NEW YORK